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What was the point of heraldry?
Who invented wellies?



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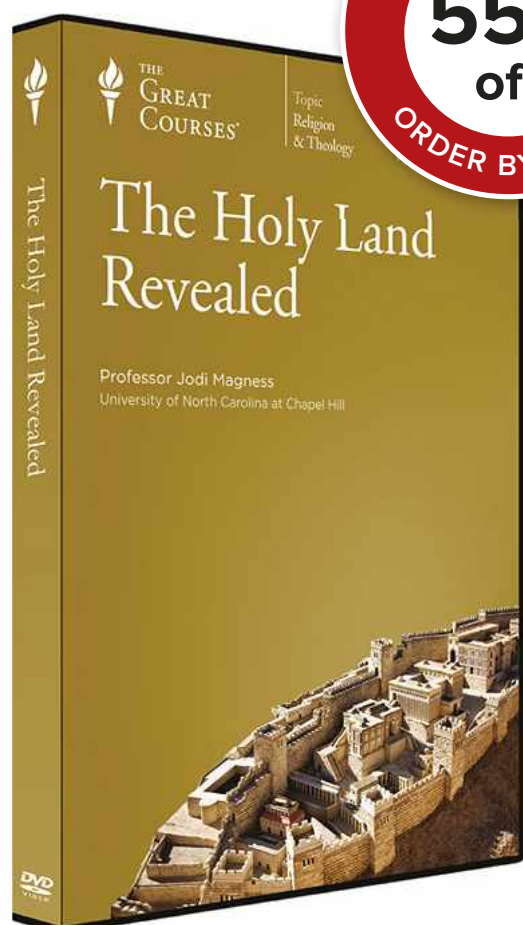
Swinging '60s
London in pictures

IMMEDIATE
MEDIA



02 >

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With a rich history stretching back over 3,000 years, the Holy Land (the area in and around modern-day Israel) is a sacred land for three major faiths and the setting for defining events in religious history. And with the help of information uncovered at various archaeological sites, historians have shed intriguing new light on our understanding of this area—and its powerful role in religious history.

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10. The Hellenisation of Palestine
11. The Maccabean Revolt
12. The Hasmonean Kingdom
13. Pharisees and Sadducees
14. Discovery and Site of the Dead Sea Scrolls
15. The Sectarian Settlement at Qumran
16. The Dead Sea Scrolls and the Essenes
17. The Life of the Essenes
18. From Roman Annexation to Herod the Great
19. Herod as Builder—Jerusalem's Temple Mount
20. Caesarea Maritima—Harbour and Showcase City
21. From Herod's Last Years to Pontius Pilate
22. Galilee—Setting of Jesus's Life and Ministry
23. Synagogues in the Time of Jesus
24. Sites of the Trial and Final Hours of Jesus
25. Early Jewish Tombs in Jerusalem
26. Monumental Tombs in the Time of Jesus
27. The Burials of Jesus and James
28. The First Jewish Revolt; Jerusalem Destroyed
29. Masada—Herod's Desert Palace and the Siege
30. Flavius Josephus and the Mass Suicide
31. The Second Jewish Revolt against the Romans
32. Roman Jerusalem—Hadrian's Aelia Capitolina
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The adventure starts here!



There can be few **family sagas** more enduring than that of the Tudor dynasty. But while the actions of big hitters such as Henry VIII and Elizabeth I are relatively well known, how these powerful monarchs affected the common people is less

well documented. Fortunately for us, the salvage of Henry VIII's warship, the *Mary Rose*, brought with it a wealth of artefacts, offering clues as to **how people lived**. Now, at last, we're able to piece together the story of this most dramatic period – and **what a story** it is! It unfolds on *page 24*.

There's even more *History Revealed* than usual this issue – don't miss our **free 24-page World War I special** in the centre pages, commemorating the centenary of this devastating conflict.

Elsewhere, there are **gobsmacking stories** and larger-than-life characters a-plenty. Why not join **Wild West outlaws** Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid on their pan-American adventure (*p56*)? Then

TAKE PART

How to join the discussion...

GET IN TOUCH

Here's how to contact the *History Revealed* team

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ON THE COVER: ALAMY X2, THINKSTOCK X3, GETTY X2, BRIDGEMAN X1, COVER IMAGE ENHANCEMENT - CHRISSTOCKERDESIGN.CO.UK / ON THIS PAGE: THESECRETSTUDIO.NET X1, ALAMY X1



Spring is here so why not head out and explore the past all around us? See our guide to Roman Britain on *page 88*

you can meet William Wallace, as we **unravel the truth** behind the *Braveheart* film (*p62*), before immersing yourself in one of **the most important battles** in English history: the Battle of Hastings (*p72*). Finally, take a trip back to the swinging sixties (*p50*), when **love was all you needed**.

And please do keep all your emails, letters and messages coming. We love to hear what you think of the magazine! Enjoy!

Paul McGuinness
Editor

Don't miss our May issue, on sale 24 April 2014

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Your key to the big stories...





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The true story of the man
of mystery who needed
no exaggeration



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How Brunel and his
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the world forever

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Butch and Sundance's Pan-American escape

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SWINGING SIXTIES
When London was the coolest place in the world

APRIL 2014

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on **page 22**



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SNAPSHOT

1889

CITY SLICKERS

At high noon on 22 April, the sound of the cavalry bugle rings out across the empty lands of modern-day Oklahoma. By sundown, Oklahoma City will not only have been founded, but will have a population of 10,000.

The Native American tribes who called this land home have been removed in anticipation of this 'land rush', in which an estimated 50,000 people race into the 2-million-acre Unassigned Lands to secure their own plot and develop it. These 'Boomers' are allowed to claim 160 acres each, unless the 'Sooners' - people who had illegally entered the land early - claim them first.







TIME CAPSULE
APRIL





SNAPSHOT

1936 THE LION KING

A lion tamer shows her dominance over the mighty beasts during a circus training session at Ascot. A stone's throw from Windsor Castle, the circus attracts the attention of the future Edward VIII. He attends Ascot to watch the animals being trained, with a private box being installed in the enclosure for his comfort.

SUPERSTOCK



TIME CAPSULE
APRIL



SNAPSHOT

1968 URGENT EVAC

American troops in the Vietnam War fought in stifling hot, unfamiliar jungles, against a well-supplied enemy who knew the terrain. Following a five-day patrol, the First Sergeant of A Company, 101st Airborne Division – a division well-respected for its actions in World War II – desperately guides a medevac helicopter through thick foliage to evacuate wounded comrades. See page 93 for our pick of the best books on this savage war.





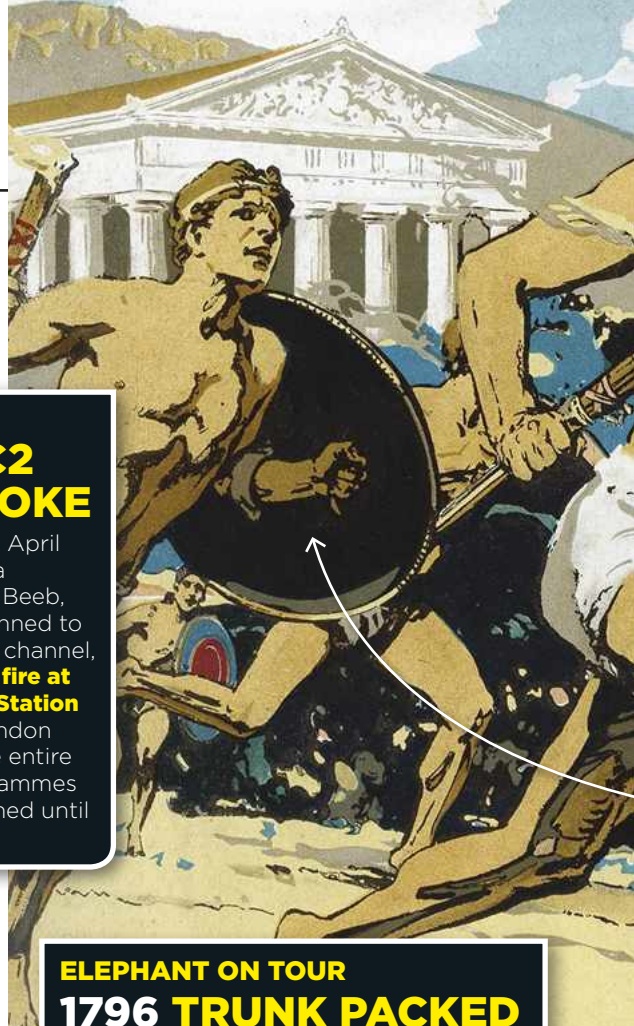
"I READ THE NEWS TODAY..."

Weird and wonderful, it all happened in **April**



FIRESTARTER **1964 BBC2** **UP IN SMOKE**

The evening of 20 April was meant to be a celebration at the Beeb, with fireworks planned to launch its new TV channel, BBC2. However, a **fire at Battersea Power Station** thrust parts of London into darkness. The entire schedule of programmes had to be postponed until the following day.



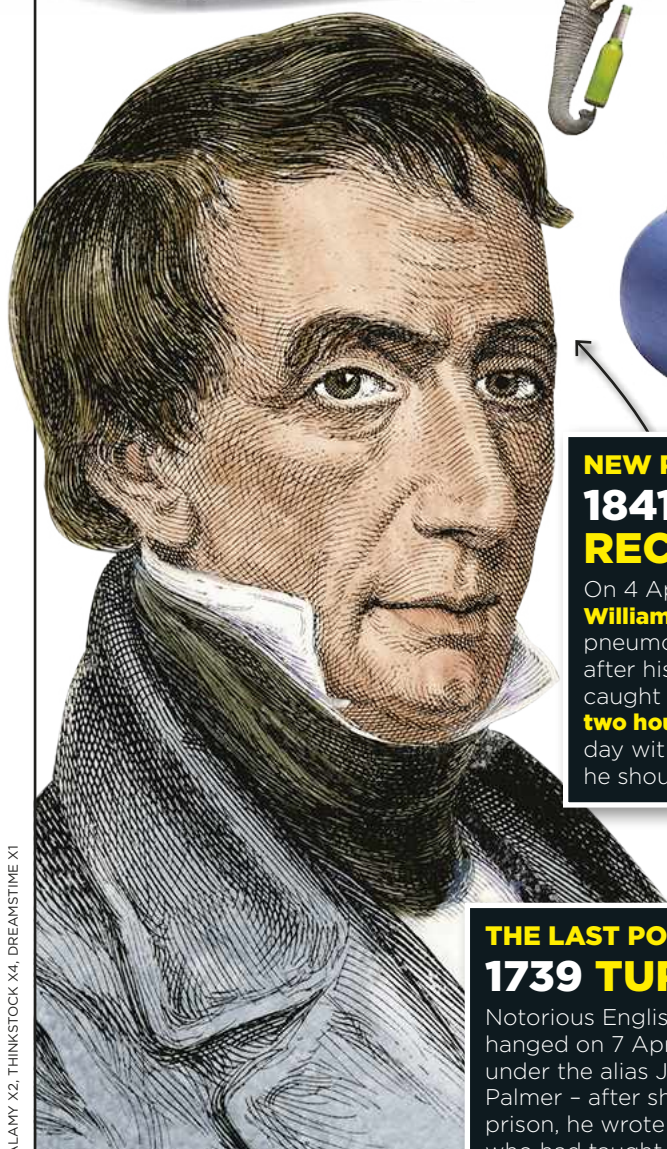
ELEPHANT ON TOUR **1796 TRUNK PACKED**

The **first-ever elephant** in America arrived on 13 April. Captain Crowninshield, shipped the two-year-old from Calcutta to New York after paying \$450 for her in India. She was a hit, with people paying 25 cents to see her. Elephants in America began performing tricks including opening and **drinking bottles of beer**.



NEW PRESIDENT DIES **1841 COLD** **RECEPTION**

On 4 April, **US President William Henry Harrison** died of pneumonia. It was a mere 31 days after his inauguration where he caught a cold after **talking for two hours** outside on a freezing day without a coat and hat. At 68, he should have taken more care.

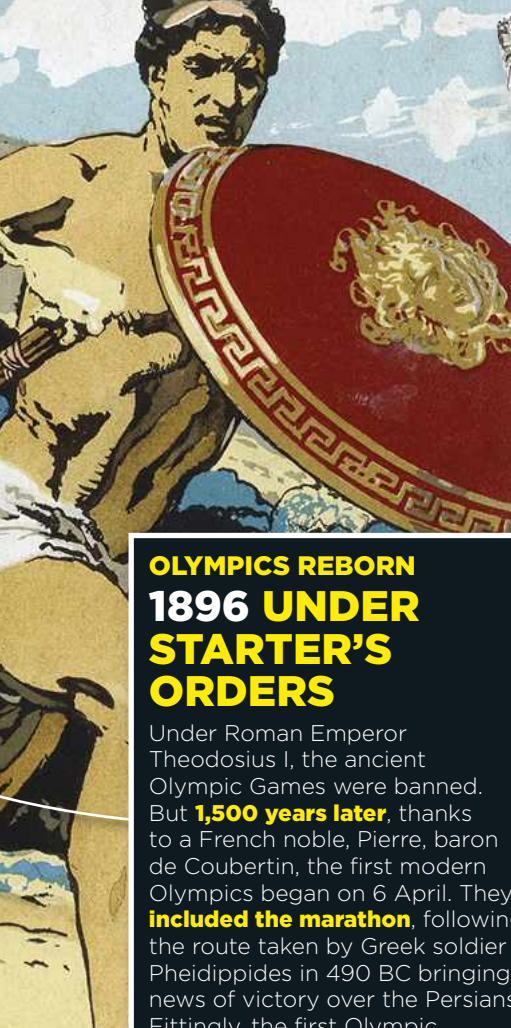


02

THE LAST POST **1739 TURPIN HANGS**

Notorious English highwayman **Dick Turpin** was hanged on 7 April. He had been arrested in Yorkshire under the alias John Palmen - recorded as John Palmer - after shooting his landlord's cockerel. From prison, he wrote a letter to his brother. But the man who had taught him how to write worked at the Post Office. He **recognised Turpin's handwriting** and identified 'Palmer' as the legendary outlaw.





OLYMPICS REBORN 1896 UNDER STARTER'S ORDERS

Under Roman Emperor Theodosius I, the ancient Olympic Games were banned. But **1,500 years later**, thanks to a French noble, Pierre, baron de Coubertin, the first modern Olympics began on 6 April. They **included the marathon**, following the route taken by Greek soldier Pheidippides in 490 BC bringing news of victory over the Persians. Fittingly, the first Olympic marathon was won by a Greek, named **Spyridon Louis**.



UNITED KINGDOM 1606 UNION FLAG FIRST UNFURLED

When King James VI of Scotland was also crowned James I of England, he decreed a flag should be designed to represent this union. It was **unveiled on 12 April**, combining the Crosses of St George and St Andrew. The red saltire representing the Cross of St Patrick was added in 1801.

BUZZWORD 1755 DICTIONARY IS PUBLISHED

After nine years of work, Samuel Johnson published his **Dictionary of the English Language** on 15 April. Despite thorough research, Johnson was not averse to being creative with his definitions. For **'oats'**, his description reads: "A grain, which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people".



"...OH BOY"

April events that changed the world

24 APRIL 1184 BC FALL OF TROY

Greeks sack the city of Troy, allegedly using the **Trojan Horse**

21 APRIL 753 BC IT WASN'T BUILT IN A DAY

According to myth, **Rome is founded** by brothers Romulus and Remus

18 APRIL 1775 WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

The Battles of Lexington and Concord begin the **US War of Independence**

14 APRIL 1865 GUNNED DOWN

President **Abraham Lincoln** is shot in Ford's Theatre, Washington DC

12 APRIL 1961 MAN IN SPACE

Yuri Gagarin becomes the **first human in space**, orbiting the Earth

26 APRIL 1986 NUCLEAR DISASTER

An explosion at the Soviet **Chernobyl power station** spews radiation into the air

26 APRIL 1994 A NEW START

Nelson Mandela becomes South Africa's first black President

tts

CONFERENCE TABLE 1971 PING-PONG DIPLOMACY

Strained relations between the **US and China** improved after the American table tennis team was invited by the Chinese team to visit its country. When they arrived on 10 April, they became the **first Americans officially in China since 1949**.





TITANIC TRAGEDY

The infamous maritime catastrophe

1912 THE RMS TITANIC SINKS

In the early hours of **15 April**, the 'practically unsinkable' ship crashed beneath the waves. It took more than half the lives on board, and sank into the history books

FACILITIES



Pool, gymnasium, Turkish baths, squash court, café, dining saloon



Boat deck, smoking room, dining room



General room, dining saloon

705

The number of people who made it onto lifeboats. There was room for over 400 more

PEOPLE



2,200 The total number of people, about 1,300 of whom were passengers, on board for the Atlantic crossing



\$100 MILLION

The fortune of the ship's wealthiest passenger, John Jacob Astor IV. He didn't survive, but his pregnant wife did

First class tickets were
£870



Whereas third class could be as little as £3

DISASTER

6

The number of iceberg warnings the *Titanic* received on the day of the crash

40

In seconds, the amount of time between the first iceberg sighting and the collision

5

The amount of 'watertight' compartments that ruptured on impact with the iceberg. Its design allowed for four such ruptures

2

The temperature of the water, in degrees Celsius, around the sinking *Titanic*

15

The average life expectancy of those in the water, in minutes

TIMELINE

14 April
11.40pm

Iceberg sighted. Impact occurs within a minute

15 April
12.00am

Captain requests assistance from boats within range

12.45am

The first of the life boats is launched. Just 27 of a possible 65 people are on board

2.10am

The ship's lights go out

2.18am

The ship, broken in two, begins to sink, bow first

2.20am

The ship sinks

STATISTICS



16,850 Bottles of booze on board, including wine, beer and spirits

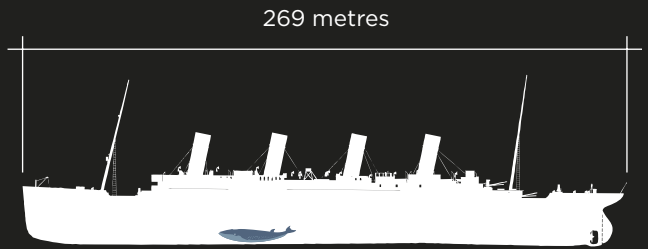
23 knots The top cruising speed of the ship. On the night of 14 April, it was travelling at 22.5 knots



No room was numbered 13 anywhere on board the ship



28.2m



269 metres

The *Titanic* was roughly the length of nine blue whales



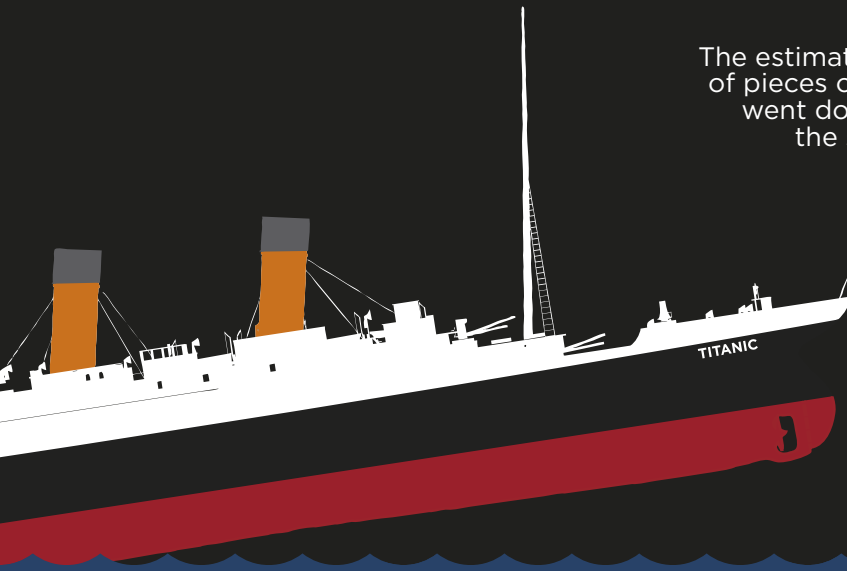
650 TONS

The mass of coal needed every day to fuel the ship's 29 boilers



There were only

2 bath tubs in third class



The estimated number of pieces of mail that went down with the ship



7 MILLION

Over 15,000kg

The weight of each anchor



LOSS OF LIFE

3.30am

The first rescue ship, the *Carpathia*, arrives

8.50am

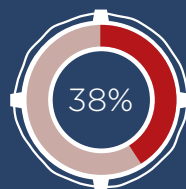
The *Carpathia* leaves the scene for New York, with 705 survivors aboard

18 April 9.00pm

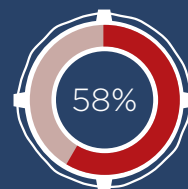
The *Carpathia* arrives in New York

1 September 1985

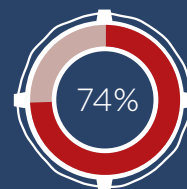
Robert Ballard locates the *Titanic's* shipwreck



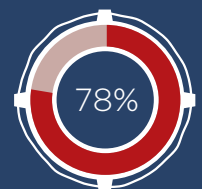
First class
123/324



Second class
166/284



Third class
528/709



Crew
700/900

TOTAL - OVER 1,500 LIVES



ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY HERALD, APRIL 30, 1916. "KUT HAS FALLEN": End Of Townshend's Gallant 143 Days' Defence. PICTURES BACK PAGE.

ILLUSTRATED

WEEKLY NETT SALE
OVER 1,000,000 Copies

Sunday Herald

ONE PENNY.

No. 59.

[Registered as a Newspaper.]

LONDON, SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1916.

FIRST PICTURES OF DUBLIN REBELLION.

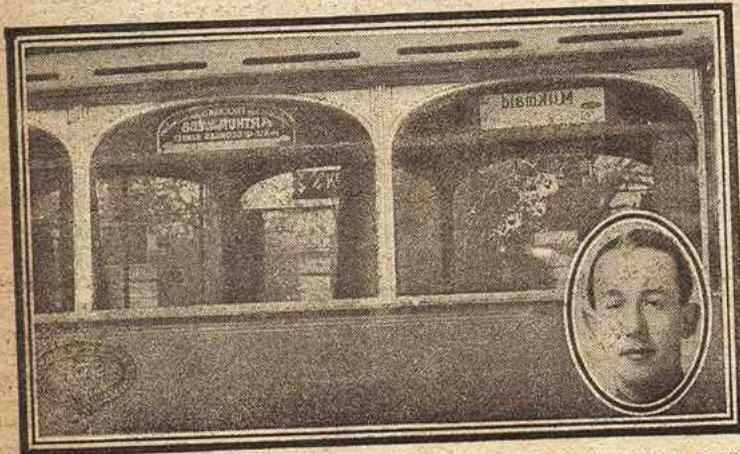
These photographs, which are exclusive to the *Sunday Herald*, are the first to reach England of scenes in the heart of the Dublin rebels' stronghold. They vividly bring home to us the horrors of civil war into which Ireland has been plunged.

QUICK DEVELOPMENTS

By the time photographs from Dublin were published in the London press, the **Easter Rising** was already over.



Martial law in Dublin. Sentries posted in the streets. Sir John Maxwell, the military dictator, is putting down the rebellion with an iron hand.



Bullet-holes in a tramcar. Lieut. G. V. Pinfield, killed in Dublin.



A horse killed in the fighting at St. Stephen's Green.

Every approach to the city of Dublin is guarded by soldiers. At every street corner of the rebel area there are barricades and troops with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets. All business is suspended, and all shops are closed. Sniping is still going on from the houses.

YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

By **29 April 1916**, Dublin's Easter Rising has been quashed by British troops

"IRELAND UNFREE SHALL NEVER BE AT PEACE" PÁDRAIG PEARSE

Following a week of fighting in the streets of Dublin, the Easter Rising was quashed. The failed rebellion had begun on Easter Monday, 24 April 1916, with the aim of ending British rule in Ireland. It would claim approximately 450 lives – more than half of whom were civilian – and leave a further 2,000 wounded.

The Easter Rising was organised by members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB), who were joined by the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army. When World War I was declared, the IRB saw an opportunity while eyes were fixed on Europe.

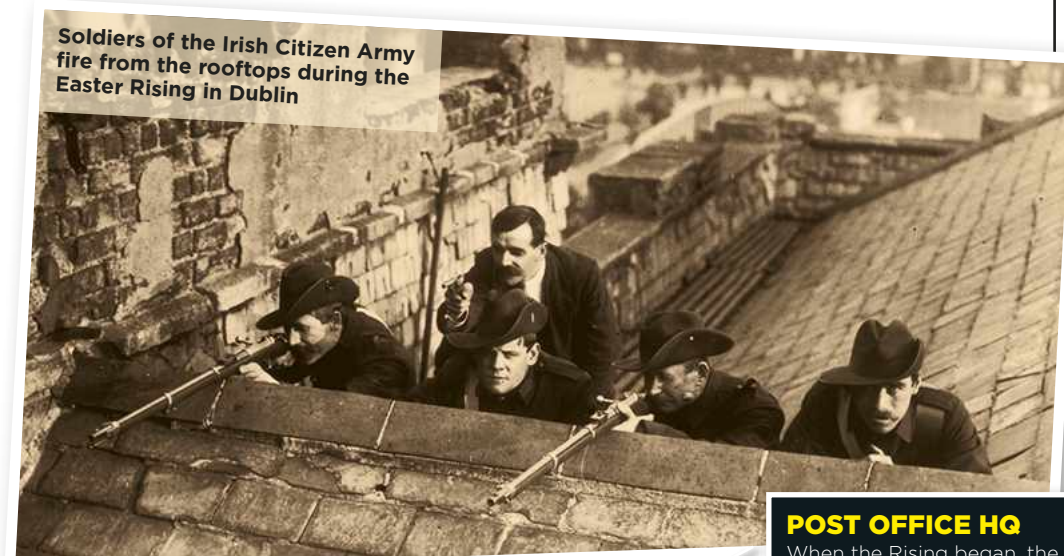
At noon on Easter Monday, some 1,700 Irish nationalists stormed key buildings around Dublin and issued a proclamation declaring a republic. The proclamation was signed by IRB members and the rebel leaders: Thomas Clarke, Sean MacDermott, Thomas MacDonagh, Eamonn Ceannt, Joseph Plunkett, James Connolly – head of the Irish Citizen Army – and Pádraig Pearse, also of the Irish Volunteers.

Fierce battles broke out, but with artillery and reinforcements coming via train (the rebels did not control the stations) the British troops ended the Rising. The General Post Office was shelled, leading to Pearse offering an unconditional surrender on Saturday 29 April.

Following hundreds of arrests, 15 men – including the seven leaders – were executed by firing squad at Kilmainham Gaol.

Despite years of planning, contradictory orders from the leaders meant the Rising failed to gain support. The only other significant action was in Ashbourne, 14 miles away. The Rising failed, but the fight for independence would continue. ☉

Soldiers of the Irish Citizen Army fire from the rooftops during the Easter Rising in Dublin



By the end of the week, British troops had retaken the Post Office following an artillery bombardment



POST OFFICE HQ

When the Rising began, the **General Post Office** served as the rebels' headquarters and became the seat for their provincial government. It was from here that Pearse issued both the rebels' **proclamation** and **surrender**.

1916 ALSO IN THE NEWS...

2 APRIL Scotland suffers its first **air raid** when two German Zeppelins bomb Edinburgh. Beginning just before midnight, 24 bombs are dropped, killing 13 people.

2 APRIL 'The Great Explosion' kills over 100 men and boys. The blasts at the Explosives Loading Company factory in Uplees, near Faversham, Kent, continue, killing all of the Works Fire Brigade.

24 APRIL Ernest Shackleton launches the *James Caird* from Elephant Island to rescue his stranded crew on South Georgia. He makes the 800-mile journey with five companions on dangerous seas.

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

Civil Rights leader prepares to make what will be his final speech

The Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tennessee, was a regular base for the Civil Rights activist, Dr Martin Luther King Jr. On 3 April 1968, he was photographed stepping out onto the balcony with fellow activists and friends Hosea Williams, Jesse Jackson and Ralph Abernathy. King, 39, and his trusted inner circle were in Memphis to support 1,300 striking African-American sanitation workers. They were protesting unfair working conditions and lower pay than their white colleagues.

A Baptist Minister and formidable orator, King had been a leader in the Civil Rights movement in the United States since the Montgomery Bus Boycott of 1955, following Rosa Parks' refusal to give up her seat on a bus to a white passenger.

On 3 April, King arrived in Memphis and spoke at the Mason Temple condemning unfair treatment of the city's workers. His flight had been delayed due to a bomb threat. Death threats were common in King's life, but his friends would later say he seemed nervous after the flight.

ASSASSINATION

The next day, King was preparing for dinner. According to Jackson, King's final words on the balcony were to musician Ben Branch, who was scheduled to perform that evening: "Make sure you play

Take My Hand, Precious Lord in the meeting tonight," said King. "Play it real pretty."

At 6.01pm, 4 April, a shot was fired while King stood on the balcony. Initially thinking it was a car backfiring, it slowly dawned on everyone King had been shot. He had been hit in the cheek but was still alive, according to Abernathy. Despite emergency surgery, King was pronounced dead at St Joseph's Hospital at 7.05pm. Escaped convict James Earl Ray was later convicted.

AFTERMATH

In the aftermath of King's death, riots erupted around the country, the most destructive in Washington DC, Chicago, Baltimore, Louisville and Kansas City. National Guard troops were required to stop the violence.

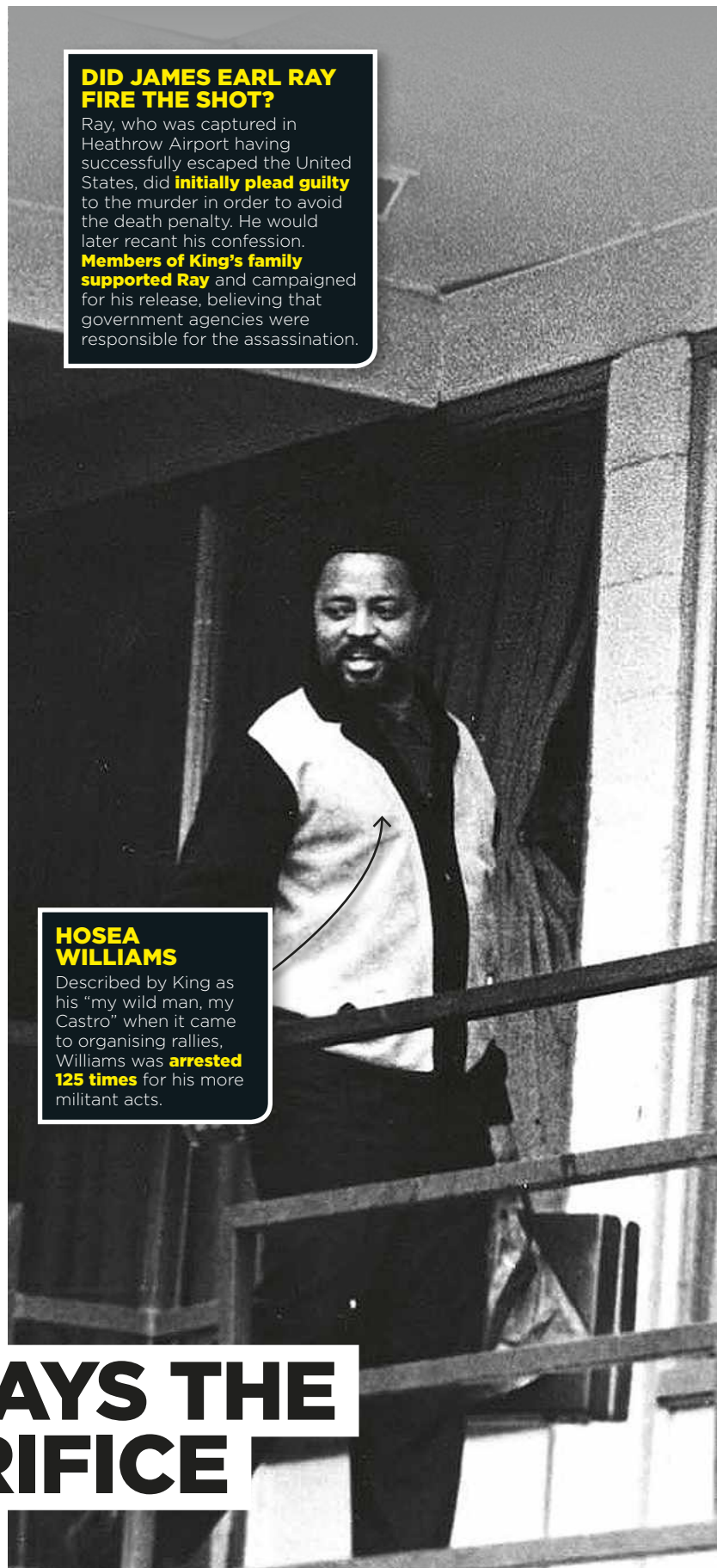
The words of King's final speech have an emotional weight that does not fade: "Like anybody, I would like to live a long life... But I'm not concerned about that now. I just want to do God's will. And He's allowed me to go up to the mountain. And I've looked over. And I've seen the Promised Land. I may not get there with you but I want you to know tonight that we as a people will get to the Promised Land. So I'm happy tonight. I'm not worried about anything. I'm not fearing any man. Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord."

DID JAMES EARL RAY FIRE THE SHOT?

Ray, who was captured in Heathrow Airport having successfully escaped the United States, did **initially plead guilty** to the murder in order to avoid the death penalty. He would later recant his confession. **Members of King's family supported Ray** and campaigned for his release, believing that government agencies were responsible for the assassination.

HOSEA WILLIAMS

Described by King as his "my wild man, my Castro" when it came to organising rallies, Williams was **arrested 125 times** for his more militant acts.



1968 MARTIN LUTHER KING PAYS THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE

The day after this photograph was taken, catastrophe would strike on this very spot...

JESSE JACKSON

The Baptist Minister from South Carolina watched the shooting from the parking lot. He would go on to be an unsuccessful Democratic **presidential candidate** in both 1984 and 1988.

“They thought it was a car backfiring, but it slowly dawned on everyone King had been shot.”

RALPH ABERNATHY

Abernathy had been friends with King for many years. They shared Room 306 at the Lorraine Motel so much he started calling it the King-Abernathy suite. Following King's death, Abernathy **took on the leadership** of their Southern Christian Leadership Conference organisation.

MARTIN LUTHER KING

King was a great hero to many and a **symbol of hope** for Civil Rights in the United States. But others saw him as a dangerous radical, despite his ethos of non-violent protest. King had been attacked, stabbed, arrested an alleged 30 times and had his **house bombed**.

3 APRIL 1968

Tired and overworked, King has a moment away from work with his friends – the next day he will be shot on this very balcony

THE EXTRAORDINARY TALE OF...

The Princess of the Powhatan people, **Pocahontas**

1614 POCAHONTAS WEDS ENGLISHMAN

On 5 April, the romanticised heroine of Hollywood movies entered into the first inter-racial marriage in American history

On a December day in 1607, while exploring along the Chickahominy River in Virginia, Captain John Smith, an English colonist, is captured by a hunting party of the Tsenacommacah tribe – one of six Native American tribes that make up the Powhatan Empire. Smith is brought before the paramount Chief. As he would write in a letter to Queen Anne in 1616, the reported intervention of the Chief's daughter would save his life... and ensure her legend.

LEGEND OR LIE?

"... at the minute of my execution, she [Pocahontas] hazarded the beating out of her own brains to save mine; and not only that, but so prevailed with her father, that I was safely conducted to Jamestown," Smith wrote to his Queen of the girl, who was between ten and 13 at the time.

The Powhatan people, however, believe that Smith's account was falsified to make them appear savages and to further his fame. Smith only wrote of this experience *after* Pocahontas had achieved celebrity in London, and he had previously claimed that a

Turkish princess had come to his rescue while captive in Hungary.

PRISONER OF WAR

Contrary to the depiction portrayed in movies like Disney's *Pocahontas* and Terrence Malick's *The New World*, Pocahontas (whose real name was Matoaka – 'Pocahontas' being a nickname that translates as 'playful girl'), and Smith were never lovers. Histories of the time state that she befriended Smith and the colonists at Jamestown, where she often played with the local boys. When the colonists were starving, she brought them food. In late 1609, Smith returned to England, and the colonists informed the Native Americans and Pocahontas that he'd died at this time.

As the colonists expanded their lands further into Powhatan territories, conflicts between the peoples increased, and by 1609, the First Anglo-Powhatan War was underway. Pocahontas was captured for use as a bargaining chip. An Englishman named Sir Samuel Argall used her to secure the return of English prisoners and weapons. Her father, the Chief, complied, but

failed to satisfy Argall with the numbers of weapons he returned – a standoff occurred, and Pocahontas spent a year in captivity.

AMONG THE ENGLISH

Kept in the town of Henricus, Pocahontas's English improved and she converted to Christianity. She was baptised and took on the Christian name Rebecca. Then, in March 1614 at the Powhatan capital, the English met with Powhatan leaders. Pocahontas was brought to translate. Her father was not present, but she rebuked him for valuing her less than "old swords, pieces, or axes" and announced that she wished to remain with the English.

A NEW LIFE

During her time in Henricus, Pocahontas met John Rolfe, a 28-year-old tobacco crop owner

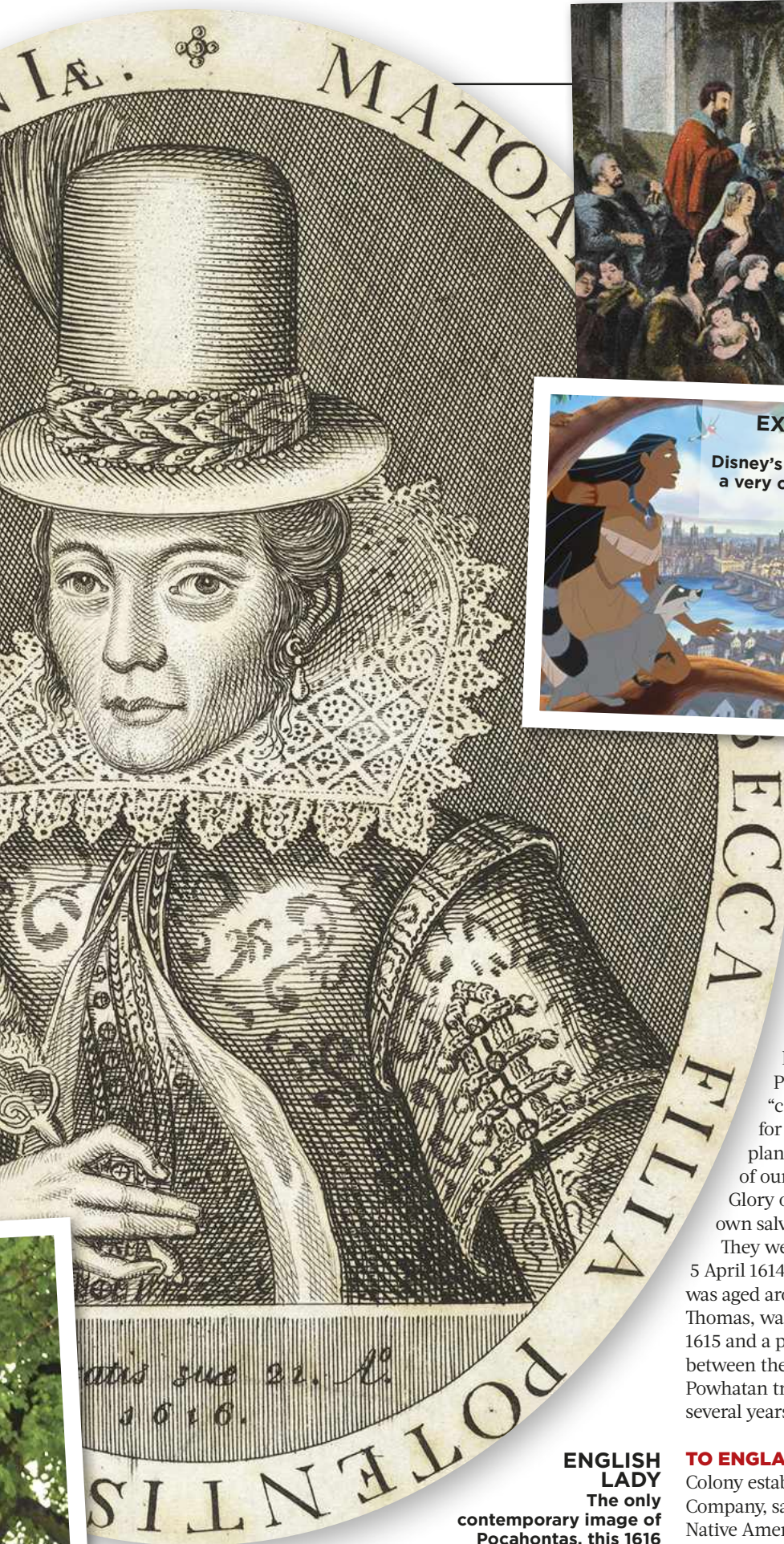
NOTABLE KIN

Pocahontas's ground-breaking marriage has led to many **claims of descendency**, including two of America's first ladies, Edith Wilson and **Nancy Reagan**, as well as the astronomer Percival Lowell and Confederate Commander in the American Civil War, Robert E Lee.

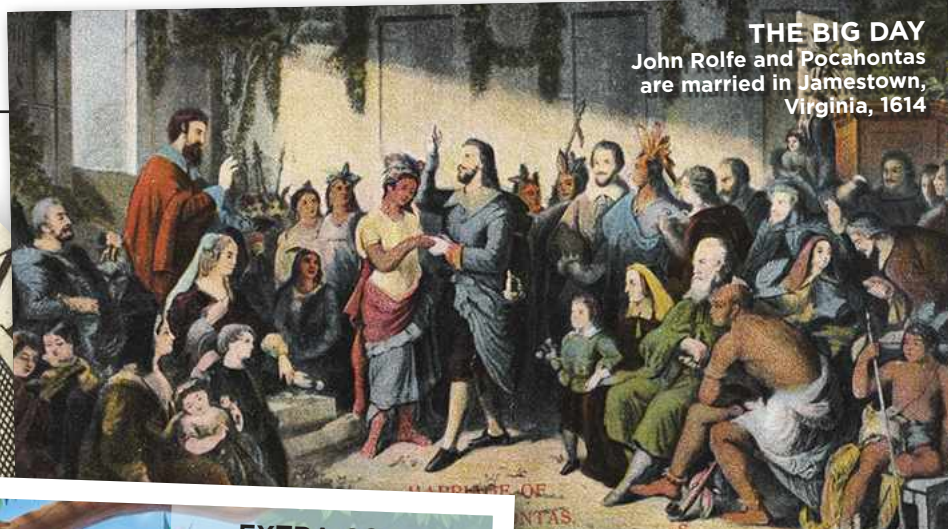
"Rolfe wished to wed Pocahontas not from 'carnal affection' but for the good of his plantation, for the honour of the country, for the Glory of God, and for his own salvation..."

IN MEMORIAM
A reproduction of the Pocahontas statue in Jamestown, Virginia, stands at the Princess's burial site in Gravesend, Kent





ENGLISH LADY
The only contemporary image of Pocahontas, this 1616 engraving shows her chastely dressed in English clothes



THE BIG DAY
John Rolfe and Pocahontas are married in Jamestown, Virginia, 1614



EXTRA COLOURS OF THE WIND
Disney's Pocahontas paints a very colourful version of the princess's life

from Norfolk whose wife and child had recently died.

Rolfe worried terribly about the moral repercussions of marrying a 'heathen' and wrote to the deputy governor claiming he wished to wed Pocahontas not from "carnal affection" but for "the good of this plantation, for the honour of our country, for the Glory of God, [and] for my own salvation..."

They were married on 5 April 1614, when Pocahontas was aged around 18. Their son, Thomas, was born on 30 January 1615 and a period of peace between the colonists and the Powhatan tribes followed for several years, partly as a result.

TO ENGLAND

Colony establisher, the Virginia Company, saw the conversion of Native Americans to Christianity as one of its primary goals, so its leaders brought Pocahontas

to London to show off a 'tamed' New World 'savage' as a symbol of Jamestown's success. The Rolfes arrived in Plymouth on 12 June 1616 along with a group of some 11 Powhatans. On 5 January 1617, Pocahontas met King James and she was, reportedly, treated well wherever she went. During this period of fame, the Rolfes supposedly encountered John Smith at a social gathering, and Pocahontas accused him of being a liar.

The family set off to return to Virginia in March 1617. Before the ship left the Thames, however, Pocahontas became terribly ill – possibly with a lung disease. She was taken ashore and died in her husband's arms. Her funeral took place in the Parish of St George's, Gravesend – a life-size bronze statue stands there today.

The fragile peace between the Powhatan tribes and the Jamestown colony would end soon after Pocahontas's father's death in 1618. The Native Americans' major grievance was, somewhat ironically, the colonists' never-ending demand for land due to the windfall profits from tobacco crops introduced by John Rolfe. ☹

JOIN THE DEBATE

Which other historical figures led extraordinary lives?



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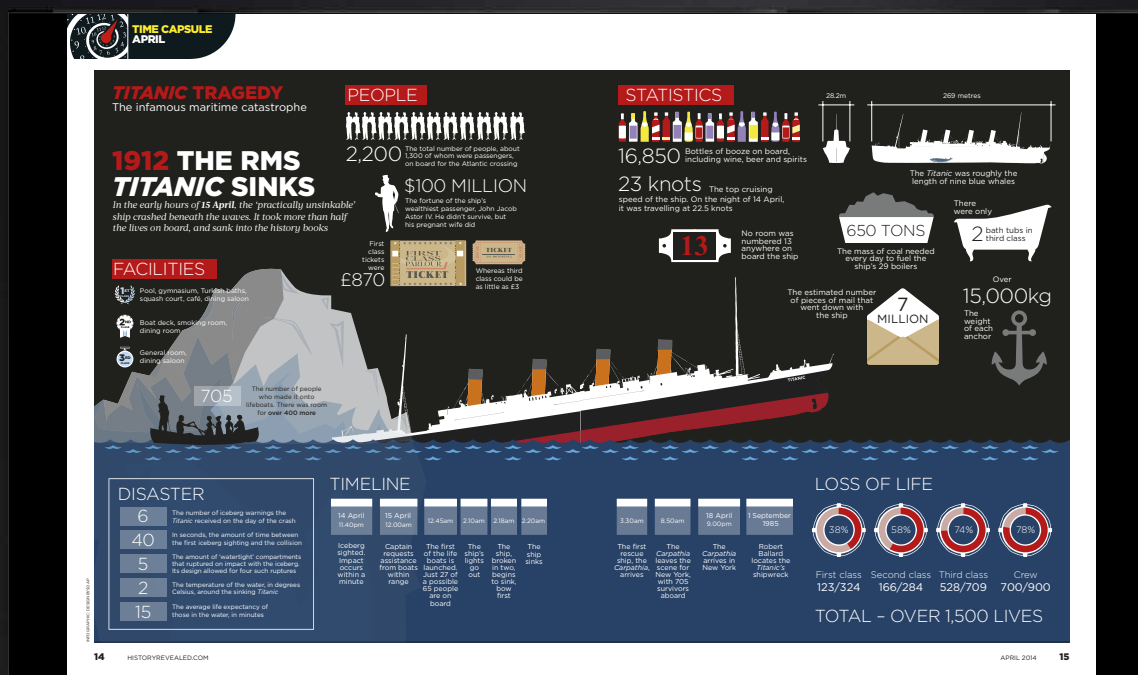
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HISTORY
REVEALED



THE BIG STORY THE TUDORS



POSITION OF POWER

Henry VIII is one of history's best-known characters. His 37-year reign saw some of England's biggest changes, including the creation of the Church of England



LIVING WITH THE TUDORS

More than 400 years have passed since the death of the last Tudor monarch, yet our fascination with the dynasty shows no sign of abating, and Tudor history continues to reign on our TV screens. From the imposing figures of Henry VIII and the Virgin Queen, to the dirt and hardship of the streets, it seems we can't get enough of our Tudor forbears.

The 117-year period was one of immense change, full of larger-than-life characters, when the rich lived a life of luxury and comfort, and the poor scraped a living as best they could. But danger lurked around every corner – from religious persecution and foreign invasion, to death from disease, poverty... or the executioner's blade.



NOW READ ON...

26

THE RULERS & THE RULED

Learn about daily life in
Tudor England

36

TIMELINE

Tudor milestones at a glance

38

SECRETS OF THE DEEP

What was life like on board
the *Mary Rose*, and why did
she sink?

46

GET HOOKED!

Experience more
Tudor history





**WESTMINSTER
ABBAY**

All of the Tudor monarchs were **crowned** in Westminster Abbey. The coronation of Elizabeth I in 1559 marked a change to the service as, for the first time, **English was introduced** to the previously all-Latin ceremony

THE RULERS & THE RULED

Find out how one
family created the nation
we know today

TURN THE PAGE



An aerial, high-angle view of Tudor London, showing the River Thames flowing through the city. The river is filled with numerous sailing ships of various sizes, some with multiple masts. The city itself is a dense collection of buildings with dark, steeply pitched roofs and many chimneys. In the foreground, a large stone building with crenellated towers is visible, likely a part of the Tower of London. The sky is overcast and grey. A white arrow points from a text box to the river.

THE THAMES

As the largest port in the country, **London relied on the Thames** for communication, trade, drainage and water supply. Its waters supported a thriving fish supply and **walruses** were reportedly found in the river up to 1456!

TUDOR METROPOLIS

Tudor London - seen here in the 2011 film *Anonymous* - was England's largest city and it grew fast. In the century between 1500 and 1600 its population quadrupled from c50,000 to c215,000



Henry VIII

Larger than life

The second monarch of the Tudor dynasty, Henry VIII was never supposed to rule, but became heir after the death of his brother, Arthur, in 1502.

Although best-known for his frequent marriages – all six of them! – Henry was also a keen patron of the arts, the founder of the Royal Navy, and was responsible for the formation of the Church of England. His near-40-year reign also saw the establishment of the Kingdom of Ireland and a remodelling of the country's government and taxation processes.

Henry began his reign as a golden king – handsome, educated, sporty and young. But by the end of his life, his extravagant lifestyle had taken its toll and he was crippled by gout and ill health. Nonetheless, he remains one of England's most infamous monarchs.



**TILL ANNULMENT
US DO PART**
Henry VIII and probably
his least favourite wife,
Anne of Cleves

52

Henry's waist
measurement (in
inches) during the
last few years of
his life

1

...and his wives

1. CATHERINE OF ARAGON MARRIAGE ANNULLED

Henry's former sister-in-law, Catherine was finally set aside after Henry's break with Rome.



2. ANNE BOLEYN BEHEADED

Charged with incest, adultery and high treason, Anne was killed after three years of marriage.



3. JANE SEYMOUR DIED

Married 11 days after Anne's death, Jane died soon after the birth of the future Edward VI.



4. ANNE OF CLEVES MARRIAGE ANNULLED

Henry annulled the marriage after just six months, citing non-consummation.



5. CATHERINE HOWARD BEHEADED

Some 30 years Henry's junior, Catherine was executed for adultery, aged 20.



6. CATHERINE PARR WIDOWED

Catherine reconciled Henry with his daughters Elizabeth and Mary but bore him no children.

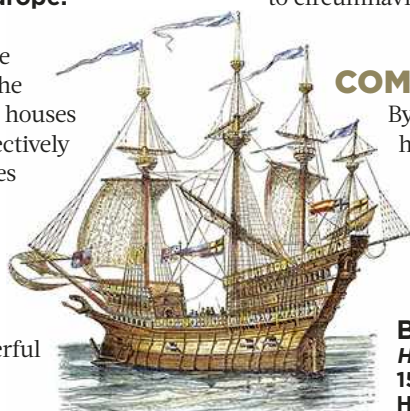


THE FAMILY WHO SHAPED BRITAIN

From religion and trade, to exploration and discovery, the Tudor dynasty paved the way to the Britain we know today

The Tudor period was an era of great change and one that saw England develop into one of the leading European colonial powers. But it was also a time of immense turbulence that not only affected the country itself, but sent shock waves through Europe.

When Henry Tudor won the throne of England in 1485, he had successfully united the houses of Lancaster and York – effectively ending the Wars of the Roses – but the dynasty he had begun was far from secure. Yet, within 130 years, England was well on its way to becoming one of the most wealthy and powerful nations in the world.



COMMERCIAL GROWTH

By the end of the period, England had cast her trading net all over the world – from North Africa to the East Indies. Colonies were being founded in the Americas and luxury goods

The 16th century was a great age of exploration that saw traditional views of the world change dramatically. John Cabot awakened the world to the existence of the continent of North America in 1497 and, a little over 80 years later, Sir Francis Drake became the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe.

such as sugar, tobacco and spices were being brought back to the country.

AT HOME

But it wasn't just abroad that the Tudors made their mark – there were also huge changes across the British Isles. Henry VIII created the new Church of England, which gave the country religious independence from Rome. The Royal Navy was also developed, and it not only kept England's shores safe from foreign attack (countries such as Spain and France posed a likely threat), it paved the way to British dominance of the seas during the 18th century.

The Tudor dynasty accomplished massive changes in a relatively short space of time, transforming England from a war-torn country into one of the leading powers of the world. In doing so, this family of colourful characters did much to shape the Britain we know today.

BATTLE SHIPS

Henry Grace à Dieu, built from 1512-14, was the first warship of Henry VIII's Royal Navy

Elizabeth I

The 'Virgin Queen'

The only child of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, Elizabeth was England's last Tudor monarch. She was determined to rule as Queen in her own right, and it is this that she is often remembered for.

Sometimes described as a 'golden age', Elizabeth's reign saw many great advancements. England's territories expanded overseas thanks to explorers like Sir Francis Drake, its culture scene exploded producing writers such as Shakespeare, and the country returned to the Protestant faith, while allowing some of the old Catholic traditions to continue.

Famously describing herself as having "the body of a weak and feeble woman" but the "heart of a king", image was incredibly important to Elizabeth. She went to enormous lengths to maintain an image of a youthful, yet powerful, virgin queen.

...and her suitors

An unmarried queen was a problem, but finding a suitable match could be a political and religious nightmare. Elizabeth entertained many suitors during her reign - among them Philip II of Spain - but her favourite was childhood friend Robert Dudley. The full extent of their relationship is still debated today.



ROYAL ROMANCE?
In the 1998 film *Elizabeth*, Robert Dudley and Elizabeth have a secret affair

MOTHER ENGLAND
Dripping in jewellery, and appearing much younger than she would have been, George Gower's portrait of the Virgin Queen shows off her wealth and femininity



ELIZABETH THE WARRIOR DEFEATING THE SPANISH ARMADA

The threat of invasion from Spain was a permanent dark cloud during Elizabeth's reign, as Philip II (Spain's king and the widower of Mary I) sought, among other things, to bring England under Spanish Catholic rule and control trade and expansion in the Americas. In 1588, Philip launched an armada of an estimated 122 ships. His fleet was met in the Channel by an English fleet under the command of Sir Francis Drake - who allegedly decided to finish a game of bowls before leaping into action! After eight days of battling, the English sent fireships toward the anchored Spanish fleet, causing them to panic and flee. After the final battle, what remained of Spain's fleet limped home, broken and defeated.



The other Tudor monarchs

HENRY VII REIGN: 24 YEARS

Having defeated Richard III at Bosworth in 1485, Henry married Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV, and together they founded the Tudor dynasty. His reign was plagued by plots and conspiracies and his hold on the crown was shaky.



LADY JANE GREY REIGN: 9 DAYS

The great-granddaughter of Henry VII, Jane was officially pronounced Queen of England in 1553, as part of an unsuccessful bid to keep Catholic Mary Tudor (later Mary I) from the throne. Jane relinquished the crown after nine days but was later beheaded.

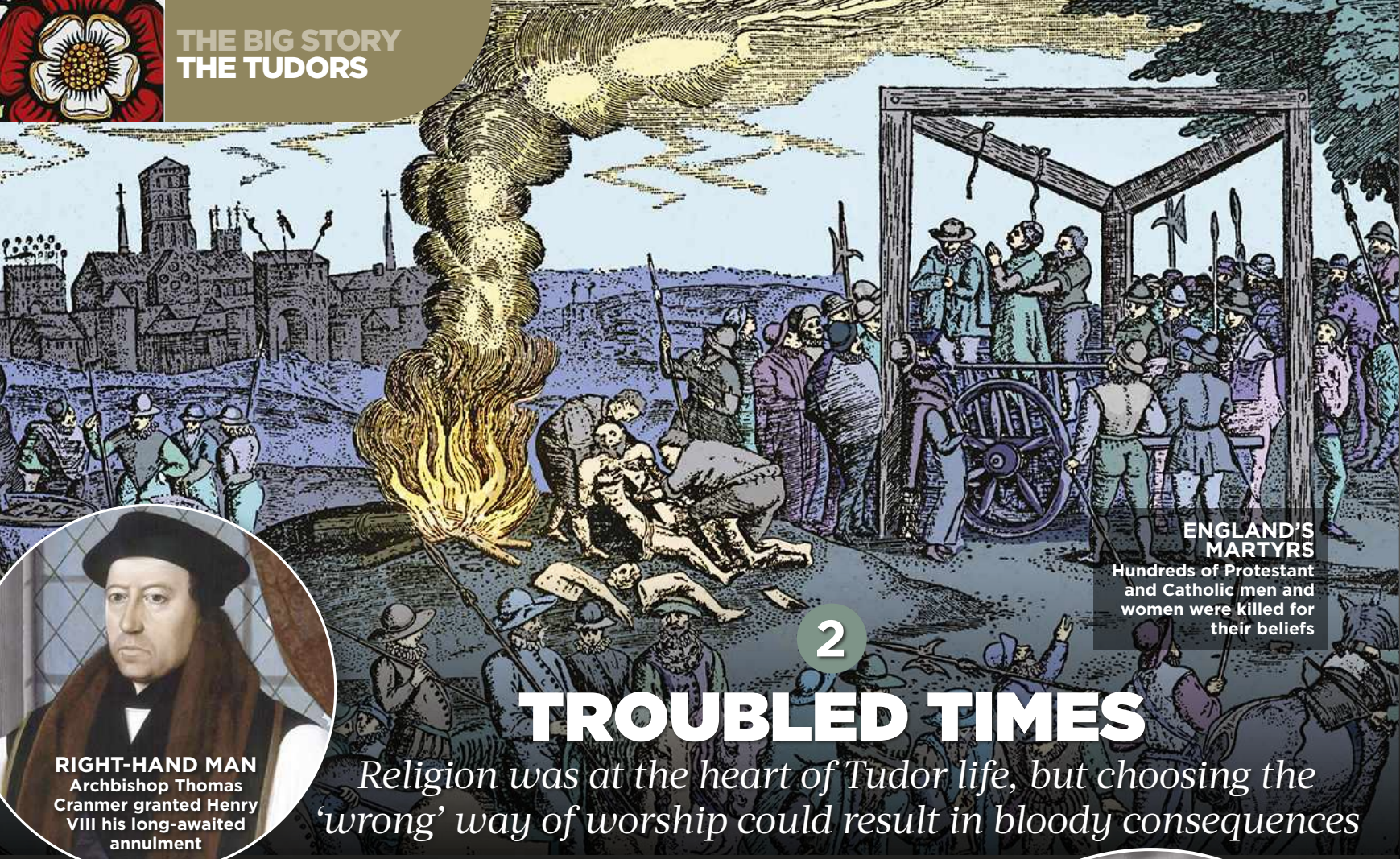
EDWARD VI REIGN: 6 YEARS

The only legitimate son of Henry VIII, Edward became King in 1547, aged nine. Under the control of his uncle, Edward Seymour, who declared himself protector, Edward's rule saw the introduction of a Protestant English Prayer Book, which resulted in widespread unrest and rebellion.



MARY I REIGN: 5 YEARS

Daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon, Mary was effectively bastardised after the annulment of her parents' marriage but was later reinstalled as heir. Her resolve to restore Catholicism saw hundreds of Protestants burned at the stake.



RIGHT-HAND MAN
Archbishop Thomas Cranmer granted Henry VIII his long-awaited annulment

ENGLAND'S MARTYRS

Hundreds of Protestant and Catholic men and women were killed for their beliefs

2

TROUBLED TIMES

Religion was at the heart of Tudor life, but choosing the 'wrong' way of worship could result in bloody consequences

For nearly 1,000 years, religion in England adhered to the teachings of the Catholic church, led by the Pope in Rome. But by the 16th century, challenges were being made to the authority – and greed – of the Catholic church, starting in 1517 with a German monk named Martin Luther.

The criticisms and ideas preached by Luther and his followers (known as Protestants because they were protesting against the Pope) spread throughout Europe, but it wasn't until the 1530s, during the reign of Henry VIII, that England felt its impact.

Convinced that he would never sire a son while he remained married to Catherine of Aragon, and angered by the Pope's refusal to annul the union, Henry took advantage of the ongoing religious debates and made himself head of a new form of Christianity – the Church of England. No longer answerable to the Pope, but still a devout Catholic, Henry's marriage was declared invalid by Archbishop Thomas Cranmer and he was free to marry Anne Boleyn.

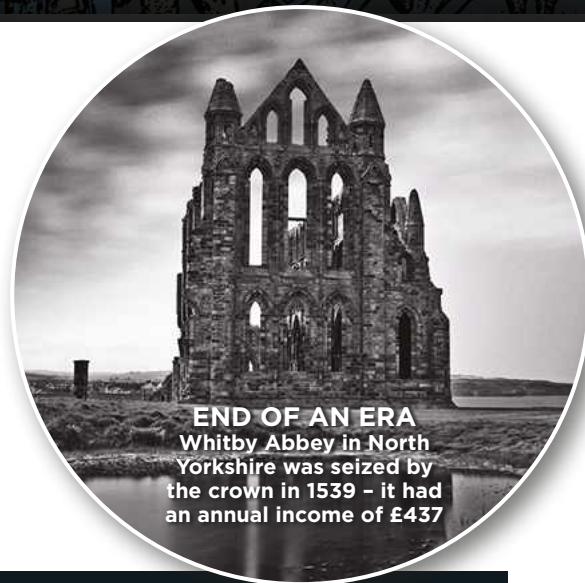
But Henry's decision in 1536 to dissolve the monasteries and divert their wealth to the crown was not popular, and 40,000 armed men gathered in Yorkshire to protest against the religious reforms – known as the 'Pilgrimage of Grace'.

Edward VI continued on his father's Protestant path, introducing an English Book of Common Prayer, and destroying Catholic paraphernalia. Edward's sister, Mary I, however, spent her reign trying to restore Catholicism to the country, reinstating Catholic doctrines and rites, replacing altars and burning some 300 men and women who refused to accept the return to the Catholic faith.

By the time Elizabeth I ascended the throne, England was in dire need of some religious stability. A 'middle way' was established that allowed some elements of Catholicism whilst retaining the Protestant religion.

800

The number of monasteries whose wealth was seized by Henry VIII – if not more



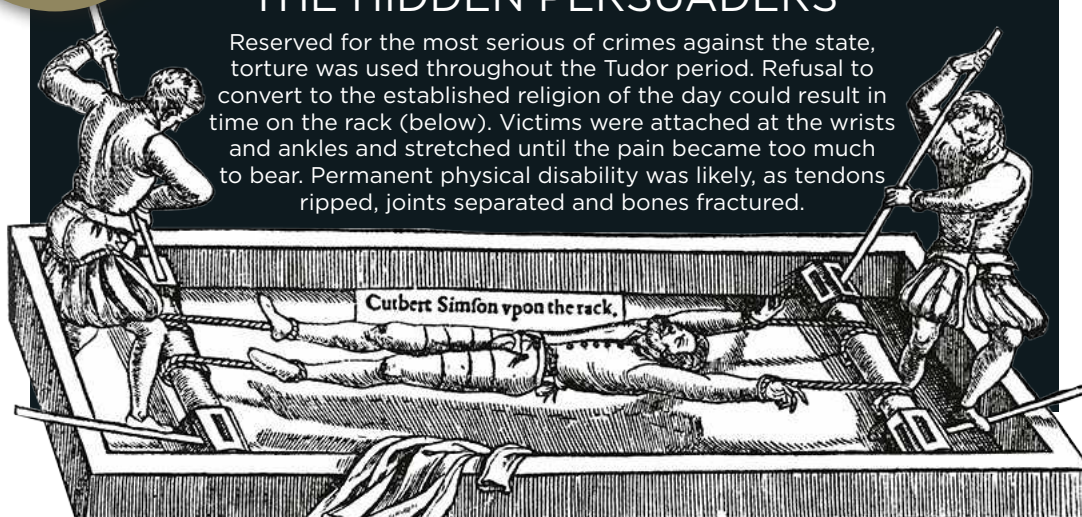
END OF AN ERA

Whitby Abbey in North Yorkshire was seized by the crown in 1539 – it had an annual income of £437

TOOLS OF TORTURE

THE HIDDEN PERSUADERS

Reserved for the most serious of crimes against the state, torture was used throughout the Tudor period. Refusal to convert to the established religion of the day could result in time on the rack (below). Victims were attached at the wrists and ankles and stretched until the pain became too much to bear. Permanent physical disability was likely, as tendons ripped, joints separated and bones fractured.



PLAYING FOR THE PUBLIC
London's Fortune Theatre, built c1600,
boasted a rectangular thrust stage
covered by a roof, and a dressing room

FESTIVITIES

AT THE THEATRE

Britain's first permanent playhouses were built during the Tudor period, but theatre's boom came during Elizabeth I's reign when works by playwrights such as William Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe were in high demand. Companies performed 30-40 new plays every year, with all parts (including women's) played by men. Playhouses such as the Globe could hold 3,000 people. A small fee would get a standing place in the pit under an open roof. The best seats were above the stage itself or in the covered gallery.

38

The number of plays that William Shakespeare wrote

IN HARMONY

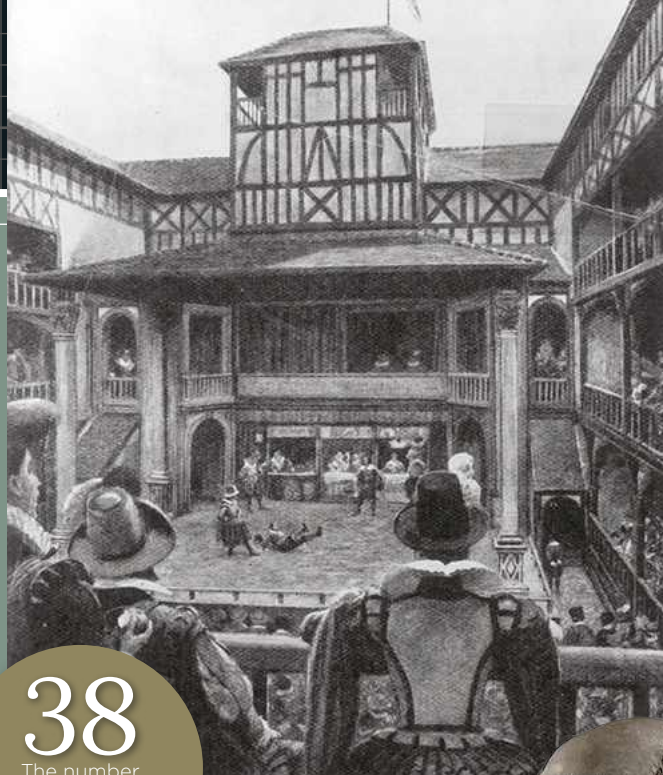
MELODY MAKERS

Music during the Elizabethan period saw a shift from sacred to secular, and musical instruments played a far greater role than they had done previously. Bands of musicians known as waites could be found in most towns and cities. Dating back to the medieval period, waites usually played woodwind instruments such as the shawm – a predecessor of the modern oboe.



NOTEWORTHY

The serpent was a wind instrument similar to the cornet



3

WORK, REST AND PLAY

Life in Tudor England could be hard, and even dangerous, but there was still time to have fun

The working day was a long one, beginning early and ending late, often six days a week. For those in work, a regular wage enabled them to feed themselves and their families, but a rapid rise in population levels during the 16th century saw thousands driven to begging on the streets. Entertainment offered ordinary Tudors respite from the daily grind – everything from football to theatre was popular.



SPORTS

A 'BEAUTIFUL GAME'?

Football was enjoyed by all classes but was very different to the game we know today. There was no limit to the number of players, goalposts could be as far as a mile apart, and the ball was often an inflated pig bladder. And it was dangerous. One coroner's report from the 16th century tells of two men who were accidentally stabbed while tackling an opponent.

Bear-baiting and cock-fighting were also popular across society. Elizabeth I is known to have watched, and enjoyed, such entertainments.



GAME AROUND

TOP LEFT: The world's oldest football dates from c1540 – it's made of leather and pig's bladder

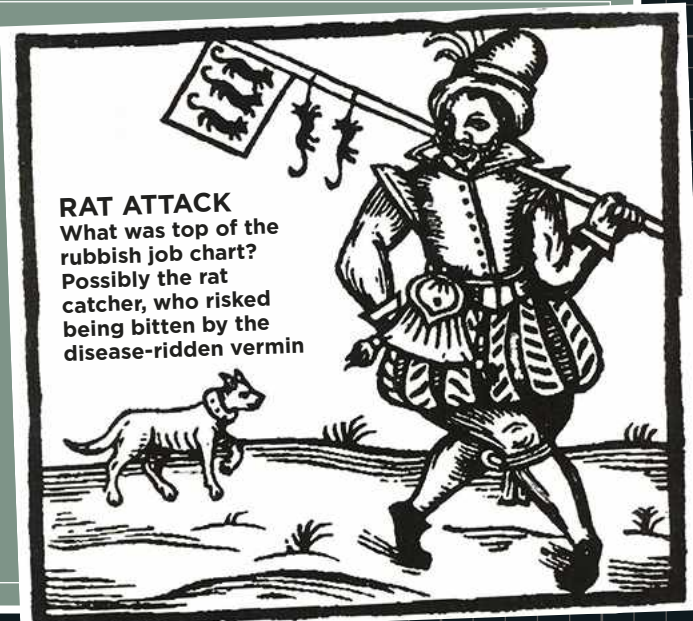
ABOVE: Bear- and bull-baiting drew large crowds

EMPLOYMENT

JOBS COULD STINK

If you were lucky enough to be offered an apprenticeship at 14 years old, you could eventually earn a living as a weaver, mason, tailor or blacksmith, although you wouldn't actually qualify, or earn a proper wage, until the age of 21.

But other Tudor jobs were not as sought after. That of the gong farmer – who cleared human waste from cesspits and privies – was surely one of the worst. Although well paid for their services, gong farmers could only work at night and were only permitted to live in outlying areas – for obvious reasons! Woad dyers had to live on the outskirts of cities: the stench created by the process used to extract blue dye from woad plants was awful.



RAT ATTACK

What was top of the rubbish job chart? Possibly the rat catcher, who risked being bitten by the disease-ridden vermin



COURTLY BEHAVIOUR MIND THY MANNERS

A list of 79 rules to be followed by Henry VIII's court was written in 1526:

"There be no manner of playing at diffe or cards, ufed within the fame chamber..."

Playing dice or cards in the King's rooms was prohibited unless he was present.

"...fuch perfans as be appointed of the privy chamber, fhall be loving together, and of good unity and accord keeping fecret all fuch things as fhall be done or faid in the fame..."

Access to the King's private quarters was reserved for the most trusted members of the King's household.

"No person... to keep any grey-hounds, maftives, hounds or dogs in the court other than fom few small spaniells for ladyes"

Most dogs were banned at court to help keep it clean.

RESTORING RESPECTABILITY

Elizabeth I made the so-called **immoral dance**, *la volta*, more respectable after dancing it at court with Robert Dudley



GOLDEN GIRL
Cate Blanchett prepares to dance in the 1998 film *Elizabeth*



WHO'S THE FOOL?
Court jester Will Somer was well paid for his role

ENTERTAINMENT TAKE TO THE FLOOR

Dance was a key feature of court entertainment and was often influenced by trends seen in the royal courts of Spain, France and Italy. Dancing was viewed as an elegant form of exercise and an essential skill. One particularly risqué dance of the 16th century was *la volta*, which saw the man hold his female partner by

the waist and lift her as she leapt high into the air – a move that could expose the lady's undergarments!

Court 'fools' were popular members of court, loved for their directness and humour. Will Somer (left), was the much-loved fool of Henry VIII, and one of the only people who could amuse the king during his periods of ill health.

Life at the Tudor court was all about excess, a place where marriages were brokered, fashions were set, wealth was flaunted and reputations made or destroyed. It was the centre of power, presided over by the monarch and his or her closest advisors, and attended by those who wished to get close to the ruler.

PRACTICALITIES

Catering for the hundreds of people who attended court (around 1,000 in the case of Henry VIII) was no mean feat, and some 200 kitchen staff were required to provide meals of up to 14 courses for the court. In a typical year, the royal kitchen could serve 33,000 chickens, 8,200 sheep, 1,240 oxen, 24,000 larks, 53 wild boar and 2,300 deer. Roasted swan was a delicacy reserved for important banquets but Tudor cooks would sometimes use the parts of different animals to create a 'new' creature. One of

these was the cockatrice, which was made by attaching the upper half of a pig to the bottom half of a capon or turkey.

FITTING IN

Assuming the role of the courtier was costly and getting a place at court could be tough without friends in high places. Expensive, well-cut clothes were essential and could also get you noticed – although not always for the right reasons. Sumptuary laws introduced by Henry VIII and Elizabeth I dictated who in Tudor England could wear what. Arriving at court in a gown of purple silk, for example, could see you fined or even imprisoned, since purple was reserved for the royal family alone.

To have the ear of the monarch was the aim of every ambitious courtier, so becoming Groom of the Stool – attending the King while he answered a call of nature – was a seen as a great privilege that often went to a high-ranking courtier.

4

LIFE AT COURT

Becoming a successful courtier required money, contacts and patience

JEWEL DRESSING

A gold-and-diamond ring such as this would have been standard attire for a lady at the court



FASHION

STATUS SYMBOLS

Personal appearance was central to court life, and fashionable clothing was one of the best ways to display wealth and status. Huge sums of money were spent on clothing: in today's money, Henry VIII is said to have spent nearly £2.4 million on clothes a year.

Fashion trends were led by the reigning monarch and new looks were quickly emulated by noble men and women. Elizabeth I was something of a fashion icon, favouring bright colours of red, gold and silver and encouraging her courtiers to embrace the lavish fashions she so loved.



MENSWEAR

THE DAWN OF THE CODPIECE

When it came to codpieces, bigger was always better. Codpieces reached the peak of their popularity during the reign of Henry VIII and were often stuffed with a padding called bombast. At times they were so large they could be used to conceal a weapon or even hide jewels.

But, much like today, fashions changed rapidly, and by late 16th century the broad-shouldered, square-shaped silhouette of the 1540s Tudor gentleman had given way to the 'three-piece suit' of doublet, jerkin and hose (stockings) of the Elizabethan period.

PORTRAIT OF A LADY

All the signs point to this woman being of significant wealth and status

FRENCH HOOD

Anne Boleyn is generally credited with introducing the French hood to England, and it was soon popular among ladies of the upper classes.

BILLIMENTS

These decorative, jewelled or pearled edges on a French hood were often designed to match the jewelled edging of a gown.

MAKE-UP

Pale complexions were associated with wealth and nobility. Elizabeth I's famous white look was created by applying a cosmetic called ceruse to her face and neck. One of its ingredients was lead, which damaged the skin and often caused hair loss.

JEWELLERY

Brooches were very popular with upper class women in the early 16th century. The scene on this brooch is that of a seated woman playing what appears to be a lute.

FABRIC

Black was a colour worn almost exclusively by the wealthy since it was hard to dye and expensive to maintain. Rich, sumptuous fabrics such as velvet, silks and satins all denoted the status of the wearer.

PRAYER BOOK

Miniature prayer books were often attached to girdle chains worn around the waist and were popular with ladies of rank. The fashion may have been introduced by Henry VIII's Spanish wife Catherine of Aragon.



CLOTHING DRESSING DOWN

HEADRESS FRAME

This copper frame would have been hidden beneath fabric to create the style of headdress known as a gable. All but the very poorest women covered their hair somehow



CHILD'S MITTEN

This hand knitted mitten was found in the Finsbury area of London. Knitting became very popular in the 16th century



SHIRT AND BREECHES

Known as 'slops', this would have been worn by a Tudor sailor. It is stained with tar and has been heavily mended



CAP

Knitted caps with neck and ear or cheek pieces were worn by working men in London. They were made to be warm and waterproof



ADULT PATTEN

Part of a multi-layered leather patten. Pattens were attached to normal shoes to keep them clean while outdoors



5

LIFE ON THE STREETS

Away from the glamour of the court, ordinary Tudors often struggled to survive

Hunger, cold and disease were commonplace for the Tudor poor, and a growing population combined with rising prices only served to make life even harder. Aware that something had to be done to combat vagrancy levels, Elizabeth I introduced a number of laws that made caring for the poor a community responsibility and everyone was expected to play their part.

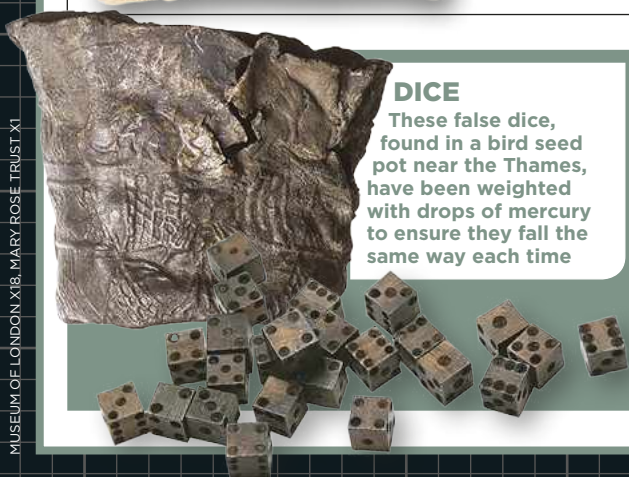
CHILD'S VEST

Second-hand clothing dealers known as fripperers were often used by the poor, but many relied on home-knitted garments like this to keep their children warm



DICE

These false dice, found in a bird seed pot near the Thames, have been weighted with drops of mercury to ensure they fall the same way each time



LEISURE TAKING TIME OUT

Gambling with dice was extremely popular in 16th-century London but was not without its risks: many fell prey to 'crooked dice' that could never win. A trip to the theatre might be a raucous affair but would only cost you a penny.

MONEY BOX

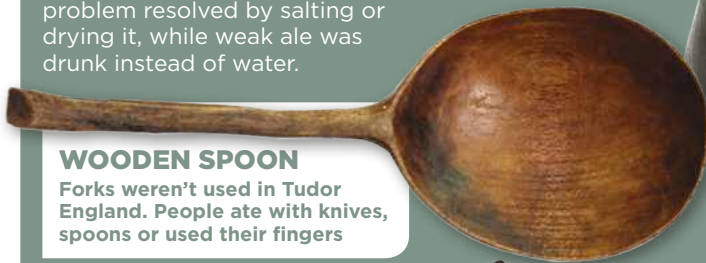
Admission fees at the theatre were collected in pots like this. The backstage room where the pots were then taken is probably where we get the term 'box office' from



FOOD & DRINK

TUCKING IN, TUDOR-STYLE

With fruit and vegetables believed by many to carry diseases, bread, meat, fish, pottages and ale formed the basis of the Tudor diet. Keeping meat fresh was a problem resolved by salting or drying it, while weak ale was drunk instead of water.



WOODEN SPOON

Forks weren't used in Tudor England. People ate with knives, spoons or used their fingers



SKIMMER

This would probably have been used to skim foam off the top of the liquid when cooking broths or boiling meat



KNIFE

Table knives were used to cut, skewer, joint and slice meat and fish



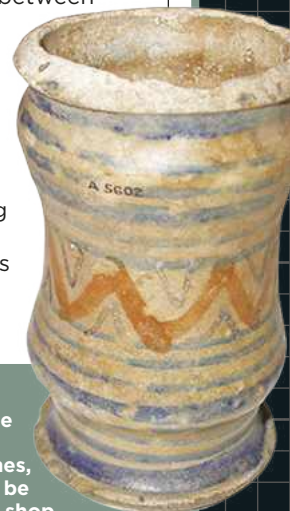
BLACK JACK

Alehouses often offered drinks to customers in tankard-shaped leather vessels known as 'black jacks'. They were waterproof, robust and easy to carry

HEALTH

STAYING ALIVE

Sickness and disease were constant concerns in Tudor society and with good cause. One disease that struck England at various points between 1485 and 1551 was known as the 'sweating sickness' and could cause death in hours. People burnt strong-smelling herbs to ward away the smells that were thought to bring disease.



DRUG JAR

Bought from the apothecary to convey medicines, drug jars could be returned to the shop for a small sum, or kept



FUMING POT

Used to heat herbs and spices to fumigate the home and protect it against plague and disease

HOME

THE TUDOR FAMILY

Tudor families were generally larger than they are today, but high infant mortality rates meant many children did not survive to adulthood and many women died giving birth. Despite this, men and women did not marry especially young: the average age at marriage for a woman was 25-26.



NEEDLE CASE

With two loops, this sewing-needle case could hang from a belt

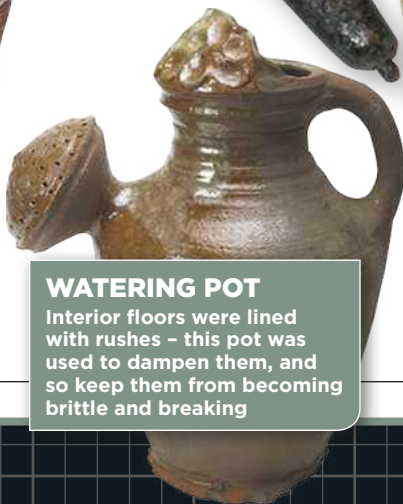
CHAMBER POT

Generally used at night rather than venturing to the outside privy



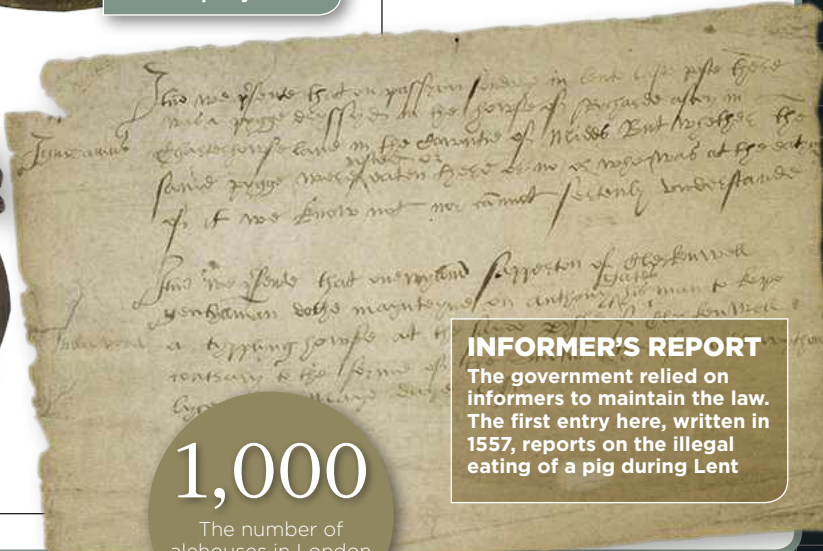
CAULDRON

Most cooking was done over an open fire so tripod feet were needed to raise the pot



WATERING POT

Interior floors were lined with rushes - this pot was used to dampen them, and so keep them from becoming brittle and breaking



INFORMER'S REPORT

The government relied on informers to maintain the law. The first entry here, written in 1557, reports on the illegal eating of a pig during Lent

1,000

The number of alehouses in London by 1613 - maybe even more.



TIMELINE Tudor England's

Charting the age of Henry VIII and his wives, Elizabeth I, Mary Queen of



Did Anne Boleyn have a deformed hand?

TRUE OR FALSE?

THREE TUDOR MYTHS, BUSTED

Anne Boleyn had six fingers on one hand

The first written mention of Anne Boleyn's supposed extra digits is in the anti-Protestant chronicle *The Rise and Growth of the Anglican Schism* in 1585. In it, the clearly biased Catholic priest Nicholas Sander writes that Anne "had a projecting tooth under the upper lip, and on her right hand six fingers". There is no evidence that this was the case. In fact, when Anne's skeleton was exhumed in 1876, her hands were described as being "delicate and well-shaped".

Henry VIII died of syphilis

Most historians now discount the theory that Henry had syphilis as there is no record of him being treated with mercury – the standard 'cure' at the time. Also, none of his wives or children were affected by the disease.

Elizabeth I was actually a man

According to a conspiracy theory from 1911, Elizabeth actually died from a fever at the age of ten. Her governess was so terrified of her father Henry VIII's reaction that she dressed a red-headed boy as the princess. For six decades...

AUGUST 1485

Henry Tudor defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth and is crowned King Henry VII – taking the throne as the first monarch in the Tudor dynasty.

The following year he marries Elizabeth of York, eldest daughter of the late Edward IV. The marriage unites the houses of Lancaster and York, strengthens Henry's claim to the throne, and ends the Wars of the Roses.



OCTOBER 1492

Italian explorer Christopher Columbus discovers America while trying to find a new route to India, China, Japan and the Spice Islands – a voyage sponsored by the Spanish crown. Columbus and his men set foot on what is now the Bahamas in October.

OCTOBER 1562

English mariners enter into the slave industry. It will be nearly 250 years before an act of parliament bans the trade.



NOVEMBER 1558

Elizabeth I accedes to the throne after the death of her half-sister Mary. Under Elizabeth's rule, Protestantism is restored to England. Elizabeth will rule for 44 years.

FEBRUARY 1555

The first executions for heresy take place. Around 300 Protestants are executed for their beliefs during Mary's three-year reign, earning her the gruesome nickname 'Bloody Mary'.

Among those executed for their beliefs is Hugh Latimer, former Bishop of Worcester, who is burned alive outside Balliol College in Oxford.

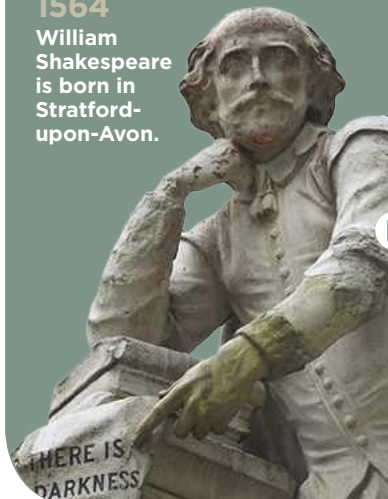
JULY 1553

Mary, daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon, becomes the first woman to ascend to the throne. She is crowned Mary I in October.

A devout Catholic, Mary is determined to return England to Roman Catholicism.

APRIL 1564

William Shakespeare is born in Stratford-upon-Avon.

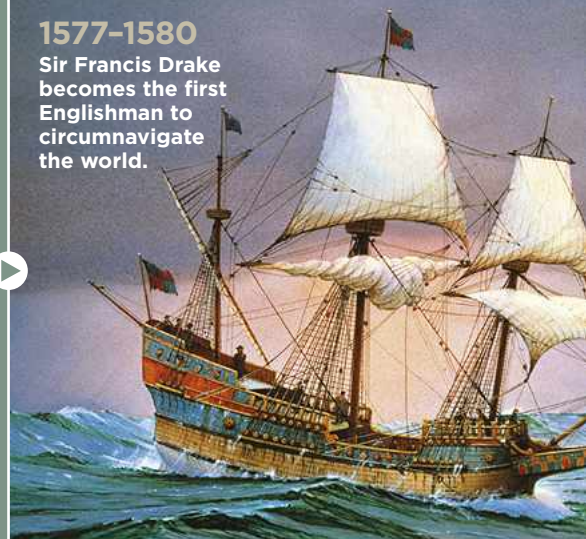


JULY 1568

Bottled beer is reputedly invented by the Dean of St Paul's. After losing his decanted beer while out fishing, the Dean finds the unopened bottle a few days later and finds its contents still perfectly drinkable.

1577-1580

Sir Francis Drake becomes the first Englishman to circumnavigate the world.



landmark events

Scots and William Shakespeare...



APRIL 1509

Henry VIII ascends to the throne following the death of his father. Two months later he marries the Spanish Princess Catherine of Aragon – the widow of his older brother, Arthur – after receiving dispensation from the Pope.

SEPTEMBER 1513

The forces of King James IV of Scotland are defeated by Catherine of Aragon's forces – as Henry was a war in France – at the Battle of Flodden. James IV suffers horrific injuries and dies on the field.

The clash is the greatest ever Scottish invasion of England and also the biggest ever Anglo-Scottish battle.



DECEMBER 1515

Cardinal Thomas Wolsey is made Lord Chancellor of England, becoming the most powerful man in England after Henry VIII.

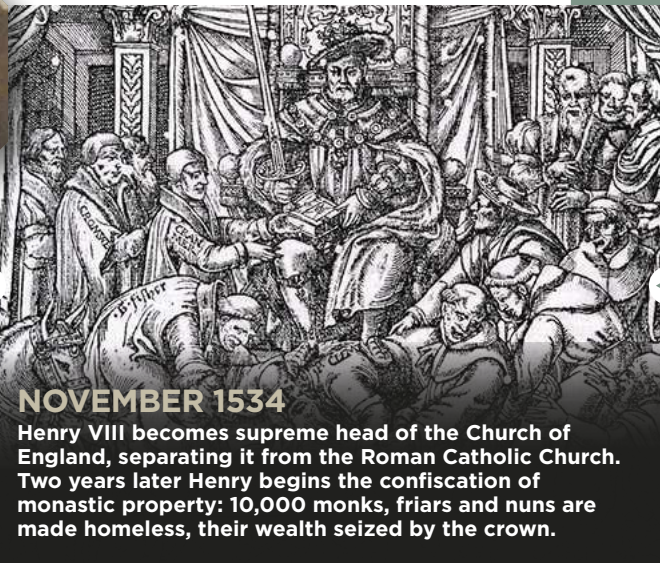
JUNE 1520

Henry VIII meets Francis I of France for the first time at the 'Field of the Cloth of Gold' near Calais. The meeting allowed both monarchs to display the grandeur and wealth of their respective courts.



JANUARY 1547

Henry VIII dies. He is succeeded by his nine-year-old son, Edward, who reigns until his death in 1553. Edward is succeeded by Lady Jane Grey who rules for just nine days.



NOVEMBER 1534

Henry VIII becomes supreme head of the Church of England, separating it from the Roman Catholic Church. Two years later Henry begins the confiscation of monastic property: 10,000 monks, friars and nuns are made homeless, their wealth seized by the crown.

1527

Henry VIII asks the Pope to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon, citing their former relationship as siblings-in-law as grounds for separation.



FEBRUARY 1587

Mary, Queen of Scots is executed after being found guilty of plotting to overthrow her cousin Elizabeth I.

JULY 1588

The English disperse the so-called 'invincible' Spanish Armada at the Battle of Gravelines.

King Philip II of Spain's fleet is shattered, and limps home. Only half the original Armada survives, with Spanish losses numbering some 15,000.

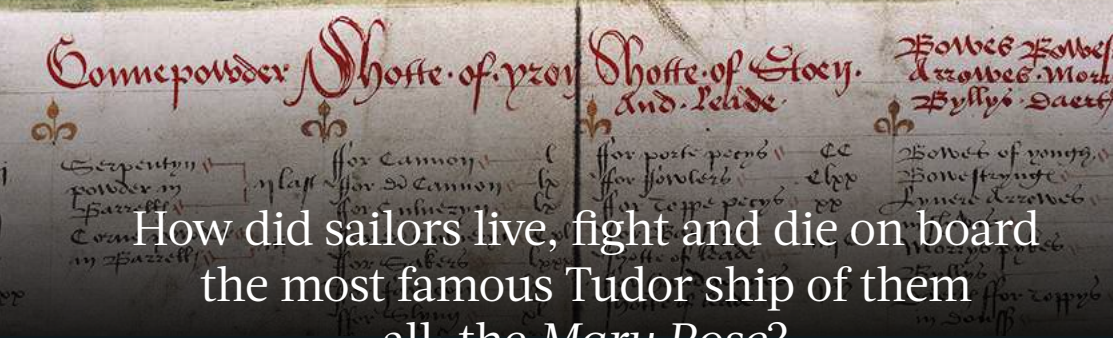
JUNE 1613

The Globe Theatre in London burns to the ground during a performance of Shakespeare's *Henry VIII* where a cannon is used for a special effect – setting fire to the thatched roof.

The theatre reopens in 1997, a few hundred yards from its original site.



[The Globe Theatre, Bankside.]



At the boat-shaped £27-million *Mary Rose* museum in Portsmouth, you can see Henry VIII's warship first hand – the 16th-century sight is chilling to behold

SECRETS OF THE DEEP

Life on board
the *Mary Rose*

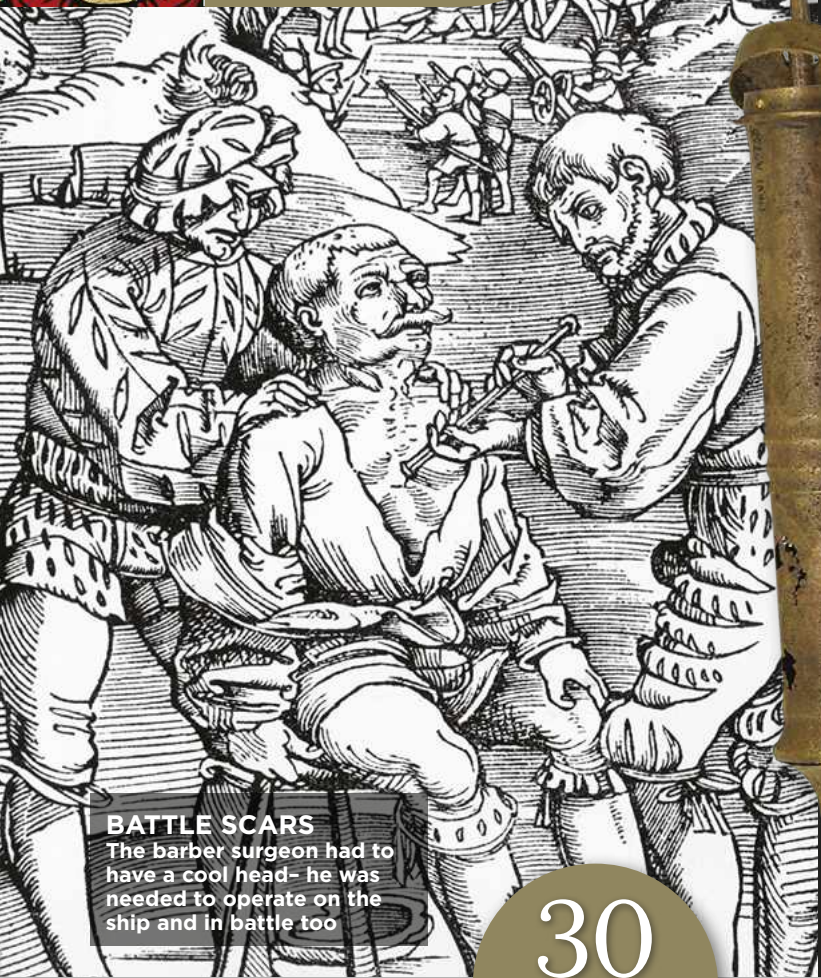
As the English fleet advanced, the *Mary Rose* – a 700-ton galleon boasting a powerful

Cannon, supply containers and other heavy equipment slid across the ship's deck as she tilted ever further, slamming into its sides and crushing men in the process. Others found themselves trapped by the coarse netting that covered the ship's upper deck, designed to prevent enemy boarding, but which instead prevented the crew from escaping the doomed ship and swimming to safety.





**“IN A MATTER OF
MINUTES, THE *MARY ROSE*
HAD PLUNGED TO THE
DARK DEPTHS OF
THE SOLENT”**



BATTLE SCARS

The barber surgeon had to have a cool head- he was needed to operate on the ship and in battle too

DOWN WITH THE SHIP

George Carew was the captain of the *Mary Rose* and Vice-Admiral of the fleet. He drowned in the tragedy



MERCURY MEDICINE

A syphilis syringe was used to inject sailors with mercury directly into their urethra as a cure for sexually transmitted diseases. The saying went: 'one night with Venus gets you a lifetime with Mercury'



DRINKING ON THE JOB

Sailors on the *Mary Rose* were allowed eight pints - or a gallon - of beer a day as it was healthier than drinking unclean water. Sailors would keep a wooden tankard on their belt



30

The number of years taken to excavate the site so far

In a matter of minutes, the *Mary Rose* had plunged to the dark depths of the Solent, taking with her the lives of some 600 men. It would be nearly 500 years before she would see the light of day again.

TIME CAPSULE

The *Mary Rose* was a floating community - a work space for her hundreds of crew, but also their home, packed with day-to-day objects and possessions that offer a unique insight into what life was like for ordinary Tudors. Conditions would have been cramped: we know that in 1513 the ship's crew numbered 415, but it is likely that in times of war, this would have increased to around 700.

Much like life elsewhere in Tudor England, society on board ship was hierarchical - from its captain, Sir George Carew, right down to the lowest kitchen boy. The majority of the crew would have led a very basic life, living predominately on about half a kilogram of ship's biscuit a day, and dried salted meat, usually pork, beef or fish. Ship's biscuits, made of flour and water, would have replaced the bread that formed a staple of an ordinary Tudor diet, and were baked twice to make them as dry and hard as possible. Placing cooked meat or fish on top would have softened them enough to eat. Each sailor was also allocated a gallon of beer every

day. Made from hops, beer kept longer at sea than ale (which had to be drunk soon after fermenting), and was safer to drink than water.

Wooden bowls, dishes, plates and tankards were all discovered in the galley of the wreck, along with two massive brick ovens. Here, in the lowest part of the ship, the cook would have toiled in cramped conditions to feed more than 400 hungry men, as well as creating more elaborate meals for the officers on board. A large brass cauldron was built into the top of each oven; the contents of just one of these would have been enough to feed everyone on board. Although barrels of cattle, pig and fish bones were discovered in the wreck, the only evidence of fruit or vegetables was a basket of plum stones, probably belonging to an officer. This isn't surprising: fruit and vegetables did not feature regularly in a Tudor sailor's diet and it was this that led many sailors to suffer from scurvy, a condition that resulted in teeth loss, jaundice and even death. Analysis of the bones

of the 179 individuals who were found in the wreck has not shown evidence of scurvy on board the *Mary Rose*, probably because the ship would rarely have been at sea for more than a month at a time.

DAILY LIFE

Living conditions were hard and highly regimented; with so many in such a small space, discipline was paramount. Although there are no official records of mutiny taking place on board the *Mary Rose*, Gawen Carew, uncle of the ship's captain, claimed in the wake of the sinking that his nephew had spoken of "a sorte of knaves whom he could not rule", suggesting insubordination on the ship. Punishments at sea were swift, harsh and usually public. Flogging with the end of a rope or a cat-o'-nine-tails was perhaps the most common, often taking place in front of an entire crew to serve as a warning. Seamen could also be tarred and feathered, tied to a rope, swung overboard and ducked, or 'keel-hauled' (dragged round the underneath of the ship), while a sailor found guilty of mutiny or murder would be hanged from the yard arm (the ends of the mast from which the sails hung). Life on land was no easier: the theft of anything over one shilling in value (about five pence) was punishable by hanging.

Life at sea, then, involved hard graft and strict discipline, but sailors were also allocated time for entertainment and leisure. Objects

WITNESS PUNISHMENT

The cat-o'-nine-tails or 'Captain's daughter' was used on deck while the crew watched





NO ESCAPE

Of the 600 or more men on board the *Mary Rose*, around **25 survived**. Rigging, set up to stop the French boarding, actually **prevented escape** for hundreds.

FREE TIME

Dice and a backgammon table were among the artefacts found on board. Dice would have been quickly hidden as gambling was against military regulations

THERE WAS A CLAIM THE CAPTAIN HAD SPOKEN OF “A SORT OF KNAVES WHOM HE COULD NOT RULE”

AN ILL WIND

The reason for the *Mary Rose*'s sinking is still unknown, although eye-witnesses claim she was turning when a strong gust of wind blew through

THE BIG QUESTION

WHAT SANK THE MARY ROSE?

The reasons for the ship's sinking in 1545 are still hotly debated. It is possible we will never know for sure what sent the *Mary Rose* to the bottom of the Solent on that fateful July day in 1545...

HUMAN ERROR

In the heat of battle was a mistake made by the ship's crew or captain? Or perhaps Gawen Carew was right and mutiny was behind the ship's sinking...

WEATHER

A gust of wind hitting the sails has long been a theory for the ship's sinking. Eye-witness accounts describe a sudden breeze that blew up as the *Mary Rose* turned north. Did this sink her?

THE FRENCH

A French cavalry officer is recorded as stating that the *Mary Rose* was sunk by a French cannonball. Perhaps her sharp turn to the north was a desperate bid to try

and reach shallow waters before it was too late...

WEIGHT

Having been refitted and loaded with much heavier guns, could it be that, along with its armoured soldiers, the *Mary Rose* had simply become unseaworthy?

JOIN THE DEBATE

WHAT DO YOU THINK SANK THE MARY ROSE?



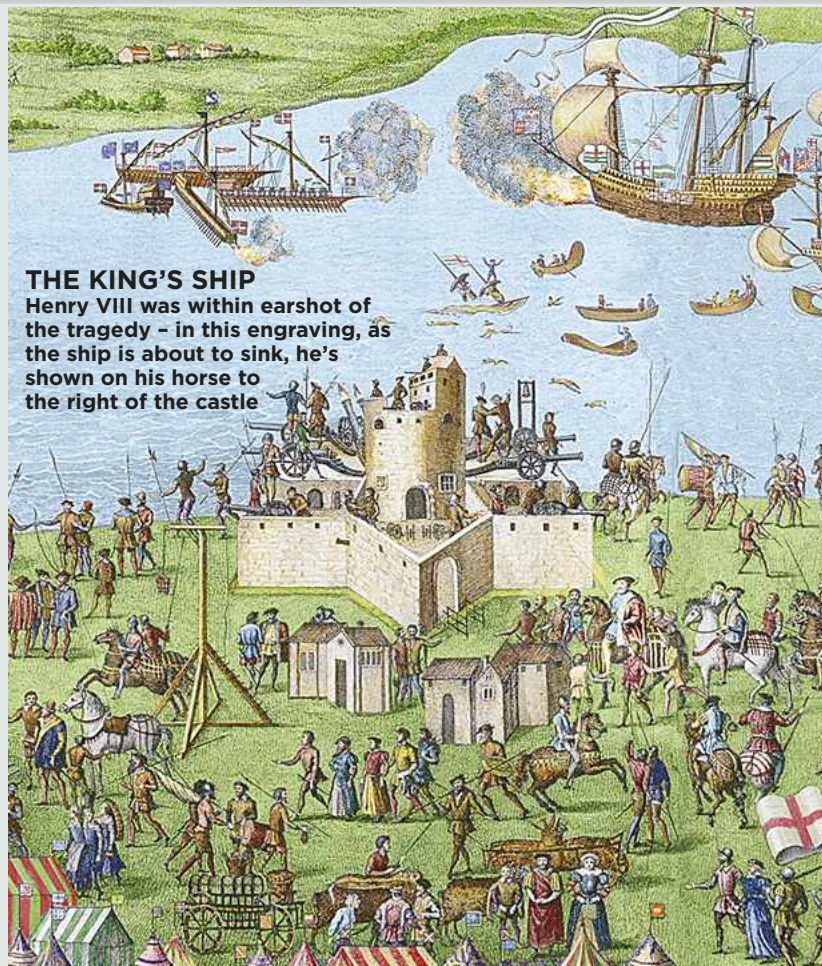
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revealed.com



THE KING'S SHIP

Henry VIII was within earshot of the tragedy – in this engraving, as the ship is about to sink, he's shown on his horse to the right of the castle



THE MARY ROSE

Meet the crew on board Henry VIII's flagship

Little is known about the ordinary men who lived, worked and died on the *Mary Rose*, but examination of some crew members' skeletons has revealed a few unusual characteristics that have helped to shed light on their lives, and roles, at sea.

Six skeletons were discovered near a two-tonne bronze gun situated on the ship's main

deck – analysis of the remains showed that five of the men would have been very strong, as they had large muscles, while signs of new bone growth in their vertebrae suggest they were involved in some seriously heavy labour.

The sixth skeleton was much smaller, and may have been that of a young boy whose job was to carry gunpowder to the gun

crews. This boy would have been known as the 'powder monkey'.

The discovery of arrows and longbows on the ship suggests that archers made up some of the crew. Experts have been able to pinpoint which of the skeletons were archers by identifying a condition known as 'os acromiale' – a separate, unfused shoulder bone thought to result from heavy archery practice from a young age.

50

The number of handguns on board the *Mary Rose* – only one of which was found complete

THE BOW

When diving finished in 2005, part of the port-side bow structure was reburied, to keep it safe for future generations

PILOT'S CABIN

The job of the pilot was to get the ship to its destination in one piece. The positions of the Sun, sea and stars were all used as navigation tools

“The screams of the crewmen trapped on board and below deck were painfully audible”

TUDOR PLASTERS

Eight rolls of linen bandages soaked in pine oils and resins were found in the surgeon's chest. These were a type of plaster or cast that would have been applied to broken limbs and allowed to solidify

DESIGN

A SHIP OF ITS TIME

The *Mary Rose* was built in Portsmouth between 1509 and 1511 and was part of Henry VIII's ever-expanding naval force. At around 600 tons, she was 900 tons lighter than the massive *Henry Grace à Dieu*, which allowed her to get close enough to enemy ships for her crew to board them. Yet despite her smaller size, the *Mary Rose* was still the second most powerful ship in the fleet. A refit in 1536 transformed her into a 700-ton galleon, armed with a variety of heavy guns and cannon, and ready for action.

CREW After facial reconstruction, we know what some of the men looked like, but what did they do?



BOSUN
His job was to ensure that all of the ship's gunports were closed after they were fired



CARPENTER
Silver coins and jewellery in his personal chest suggests that he was a wealthy man



COOK
Graffiti found on a bowl and tankard suggest his name was Ny Cop or Ny Coep



MASTER GUNNER
Identified by his clothes, which were heavily stained with gunpowder



ARCHER
May have been one of a company from Wales and the South West of England



PURSER
A set of scales for specific gold coins suggests he may have also been a money changer



ROYAL ARCHER
More than 6ft tall and in his 20s or 30s. Believed to be of high rank



GENTLEMAN
He had an Italian carving and lead token, so he may have come from Italy or Spain

BARBER SURGEON'S CABIN

Barber surgeons were responsible for the health of the crew. Among the items found in the cabin was a wooden container of peppercorns, thought to have been used to expel wind.

SHIP'S BELL

The *Mary Rose* bell was one of the last objects to be raised from the ship before she was lifted to the surface. Made of bronze, it is inscribed with the words 'I have been cast in the year 1510', in Flemish

3,500

The number of arrows found on board the *Mary Rose* – at least!

CARPENTER'S CABIN

On a wooden ship like the *Mary Rose*, carpenters were essential for keeping the vessel seaworthy. Three chests of tools were found in the cabin, together with the remains of Hatch, the ship's dog

PURSER

The purser controlled food and drink on board the ship, and also paid the crew's wages. His remains were found in a small store on the orlop deck

GALLEY

Situated at the lowest point of the ship, the galley was where the cook prepared meals for the crew. No chimney was found during excavations so smoke from the ovens probably went up through the hatches in the ship's decks



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THE BIG STORY
THE TUDORS

MOST SAILORS ENJOYED CARDS AND DICE, AS WELL AS MUSIC

found on the *Mary Rose* show that most sailors enjoyed cards and dice, as well as music. Gambling was popular with rich and poor alike – Henry VIII was well-known for his love of the sport – and bone dice discovered in chests in the wreck show that Tudor sailors were no different. Music, too, was enjoyed and the fragments of two fiddles, as well as three tabor pipes and a drum, were all found among personal chests on the ship's lowest space.

A HEALTHY SHIP

Many of the jobs undertaken on board involved a good degree of knowledge and skill, such as that of the barber surgeon, a man responsible for maintaining the health of the crew. Sickness at sea was common and diseases such as typhus, spread by mites, lice and fleas, could infect an entire ship in a short space of time. Injuries from battle also needed to be dealt with quickly and efficiently. Investigation of the surgeon's cabin, located on the starboard side of the main deck, revealed a large wooden chest containing canisters of ointments, peppercorns (used as a medicine) as well as two metal syringes, some surgical

tools and a bowl to collect a patient's

blood. During the Tudor period, barbers were called upon to perform surgical procedures, rather than physicians, who considered the role beneath them. In his small, cramped cabin, without the use of anaesthetic, the barber surgeon would have performed all sorts of procedures. He would have conducted amputations, set bone fractures, tended wounds, and treated all manner of diseases, as well as seeing to matters of personal hygiene, attested to by the razors and shaving bowl also discovered in the room.

Everyone on board filled an important role in the ship's community – be they soldiers, mariners, gunners or even a dog! Hatch, a terrier-whippet cross, was the ship's ratter, responsible for keeping the ship's rodent population under control. At this time, cats were considered unlucky – thanks in part to a declaration by Pope Innocent VIII in 1484, which had declared them unholy. Terriers like Hatch, whose remains were found around the carpenter's cabin, were usually taken to sea instead.

The *Mary Rose* has given historians and archaeologists an unprecedented glimpse into the daily lives of a cross section of Tudor society as it would have been at one precise moment in time. Analysis of the 92 skeletons,

19,000

The number of
artefacts believed to
have been recovered
from the site



SOLE SURVIVORS

Over 500 pairs of shoes were
found on board the *Mary Rose*.
Some had insoles and heels

MARY ROSE TRUST X1, CORBIS XI



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COSTLY WRECK
The *Mary Rose* salvage
cost £4 million in 1982

SALVAGING THE *MARY ROSE*

SAVE OUR SHIP!

How Henry VIII's flagship rose from the dead

When the *Mary Rose* reached the bottom of the Solent on that fatal July day, she embedded herself deep into the soft upper sediments of the seabed, coming to rest on the hard clay below. The angle of the sinking meant that the ship came to rest on her starboard side at an angle of around 60 degrees; she was soon covered by tons of silt, moved into place by the Solent currents. Attempts to salvage her began just days after the sinking, the idea being to tow the ship into shallow water when the tide was high. However, the attempt only succeeded in raising rigging, some guns and a few other items and the ship remained stuck in the silt. In the late 16th century, one of Elizabeth I's admirals recorded that the wreck was visible from the surface at low tide.

In 1836, a group of fishermen caught their nets on some of the ship's timbers and in June that year, a diver named Henry Abbinett became the first person in nearly 300 years to see the

great ship. More artefacts were brought to the surface, but attempts to raise her, including using gunpowder to blast into parts of the wreck, failed once again.

The first modern search for the *Mary Rose* began in 1965, and in 1971 the ship was officially identified.

After more than a decade of investigation and excavation work on the site, a salvage plan was agreed upon. A purpose-built lifting frame would be attached by wires to steel bolts that would pass through the hull at carefully selected points. Hanging from the frame, the hull would then be transferred into a steel cradle on the seabed. Then, once safely supported from above and below, the hull would be lifted onto a barge and towed to shore.

Some 60 million people worldwide watched the *Mary Rose* rise from the depths of the Solent. Today, the ship and her artefacts are housed in a custom-built museum in Portsmouth. Visit www.maryrose.org to find out more.

22,000

The number of diving hours spent at the wreck site between 1979 and 1982

and the remains of others, is still ongoing and continues to offer new insights. When the ship was finally liberated from its bed of silt in October 1982, it became the only 16th century warship in the world to be recovered from the seabed and part of the largest underwater

excavation ever undertaken. What other secrets does this remarkable wreck have left to reveal?

TURN OVER...

Embark on your own journey to Tudor England

GET HOOKED!

If the thought of life in Tudor England has captured your imagination, why not embark on your own personal quest to find out more?



EXHIBITIONS AND COLLECTIONS

Treasures from the Tudor world are waiting to be found all over Britain...



▼ THE MARY ROSE, PORTSMOUTH

See Henry VIII's flagship in its new home. Find out more about the ship, her crew, and the thousands of artefacts that have been recovered from the wreck since the 1970s. www.maryrose.org

▲ THE GLOBE, LONDON

Step back in time and catch a performance of a Shakespearian play in this replica-Elizabethan theatre. It's open air, so take a broly! www.shakespearesglobe.com



ALL DRESSED UP

Discover the luxurious style of the Tudor and Stuart elite

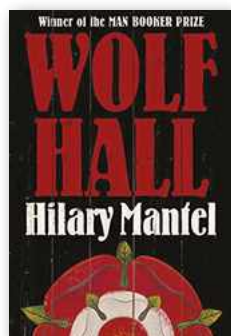


▲ IN FINE STYLE: THE ART OF TUDOR AND STUART FASHION

Changing tastes in fashionable attire in Britain during the 16th and 17th centuries are the focus of a current exhibition at The Queen's Gallery, Palace of Holyroodhouse, Edinburgh. www.royalcollection.org.uk

BOOKS AND WEBSITES

From the words of William Shakespeare to the latest research, there's plenty to read about Tudor life

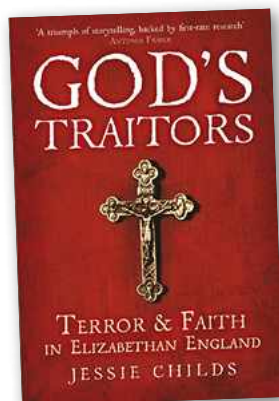


▲ WOLF HALL

by Hilary Mantel
Winner of the Man Booker Prize for Fiction 2009, *Wolf Hall* transports readers to England in the 1520s, with Henry VIII desperate for an heir and the annulment of his first marriage.

▼ GOD'S TRAITORS: TERROR AND FAITH IN ELIZABETHAN ENGLAND

by Jessie Childs
Discover more about the persecution of Catholics during England's so-called 'Golden Age'.



◀ A VISITOR'S COMPANION TO TUDOR ENGLAND

by Suzannah Lipscomb
A practical handbook to the Tudor era, introducing key characters, stories and events of the day - from the Tower of London to the Spanish Armada.

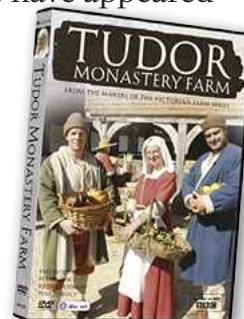


CINEMA, FILM AND TELEVISION

Take a look at how the Tudors have appeared on screens big and small

► TUDOR MONASTERY FARM (DVD)

Ruth Goodman and others discover what life on the land was like during the 16th century in this BBC factual series - from food and animal husbandry, to Tudor hospitality and the end of monastic farming during the Dissolution.



◀ ELIZABETH: THE GOLDEN AGE (2007)

Cate Blanchett stars as a mature Elizabeth I, a queen forced to endure multiple crises late in her reign, including court intrigues, an assassination plot, the Spanish Armada and romantic setbacks.

► THE TUDORS (DVD)

Catch up with all four series of the BBC historical drama, which stars Jonathan Rhys Meyers as the young King Henry VIII. Passion, ambition and treachery are rife as the young King's quest for an heir sees him marry and re-marry, changing the course of British history.



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10 best ever April fools

The origins of April Fools' Day probably date back as far as the Romans celebrating a March festival called 'Hilaria', but its popularity sustains today. So, what are the best April fools ever?

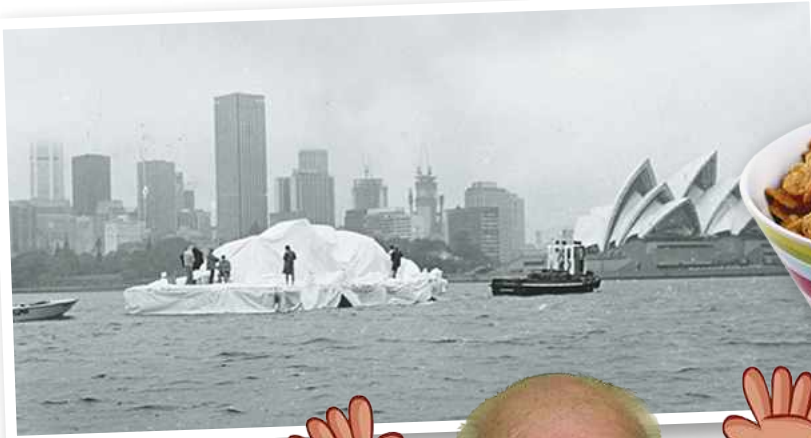
AUSTRALIA'S ICEBERG

1978 A barge towing a giant iceberg arrived in Sydney Harbour in April 1978. Dick Smith, a local millionaire businessman and entrepreneur, said that he had towed an iceberg from

Antarctica and he intended to carve the giant ice block into ice cubes and sell them for 10 cents. But when it rained, the 'iceberg' – made of firefighting foam and shaving cream – was washed away.

SPAGHETTI HARVEST

1957 The BBC's *Panorama* programme reported that Switzerland was enjoying a huge spaghetti harvest due to the elimination of the dreaded 'spaghetti weevil'. Staged footage showed workers plucking long strands of pasta from tall trees and many viewers rang in asking how they could grow their own.



PATRICK MOORE'S 'LEVITATION'

1976 During a BBC radio interview on 1 April, the British astronomer Patrick Moore stated that, at 9.47am Pluto would pass behind Jupiter, thus counteracting gravity. Moore said that if listeners jumped at this moment they would feel a floating sensation. Hundreds claimed to have experienced this.



EDISON'S FOOD MACHINE

1878 Thomas Edison's legend was ever-growing in America. As a result, the *New York Daily Graphic* announced on 1 April that he had invented a machine that turned soil into cereal and water to wine, so ending world hunger. *The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* hailed this triumph and the *Graphic* then ran the headline 'They bite!'

THE END OF RATIONING

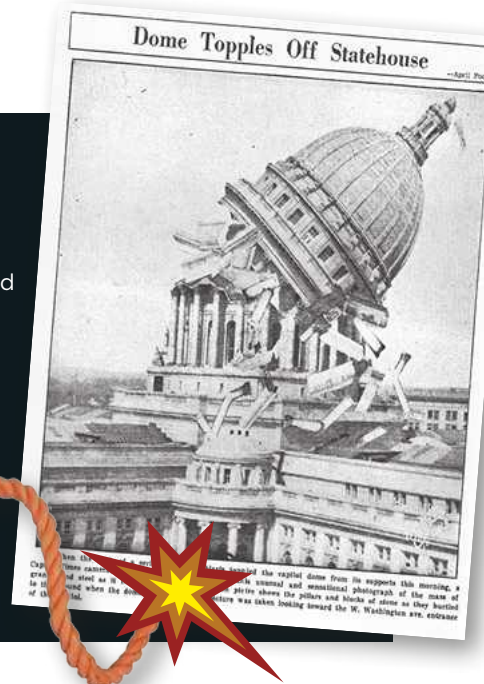
1998 Iraq's *Babel* newspaper, owned by Saddam Hussein's son Uday, announced that the US was lifting sanctions, ending a sustained period of poverty and rationing. Understandably, few laughed. And yet the following year, Hussein announced that rations would be now supplemented by bananas, Pepsi and chocolate. It seems that some people never learn.





ALAS WISCONSIN

1933 *The Madison Capital-Times* told its readers that the Wisconsin state capitol building had been destroyed due to explosions caused by "large quantities of gas, generated through many weeks of verbose debate." A picture showing the collapsed building caused both credulity and great outrage.



BOMBS AWAY!

1915 On 1 April, a French aviator flew over a German camp and released a bomb. The German soldiers scattered but there was no explosion. Eventually they returned to examine the unexploded item. It was a large football with a tag attached saying 'April fool!'



FAIRIES ARE REAL

2007

Photographs of a dead, eight-inch humanoid creature with wings were posted on the Lebanon Circle Magic Co website on 1 April 2007. The creature had been found on an old road in Derbyshire. The site's owner eventually admitted that he'd used his skills as a magician's prop maker to create the creature.

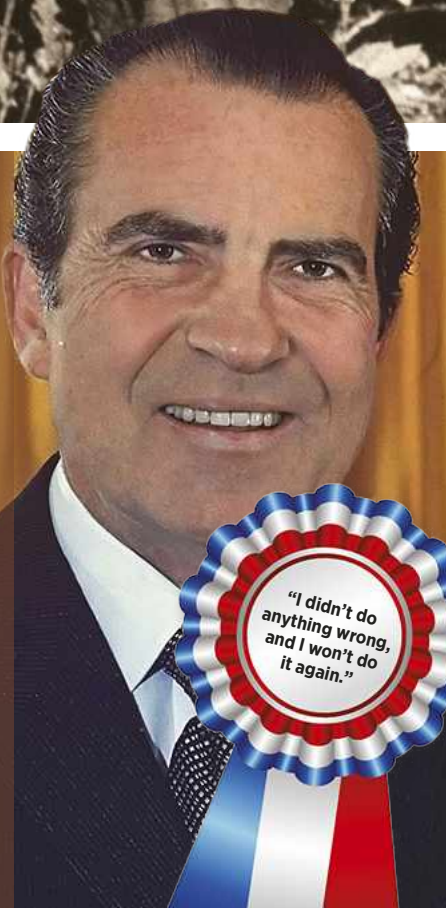


THE END OF APRIL FOOL'S DAY

2001 Saudi Arabia's chief cleric, the Grand Mufti Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Abdullah Al al-Sheikh, decreed that April Fools' Day should be banned altogether. Sadly, this one was not a joke.

NIXON'S BACK!

1992 In America, National Public Radio's *Talk of the Nation* announced that former President Richard Nixon, who had been forced from office in 1974 following the Watergate burglary, was running for President under the slogan: "I didn't do anything wrong, and I won't do it again." Harvard Professor Laurence Tribe and a *Newsweek* reporter then came on the air to analyse Nixon's decision. Angry listeners phoned in before it was revealed that Nixon's voice had been an impersonator.



JOIN THE DEBATE

Know any better April Fools' Day pranks? Let us know!

 @Historyrevmag
#TopTenAprilFools
 www.facebook.com/HistoryRevealed
 editor@historyrevealed.com



BELLE IN BLOOM EYE OPENER

These eye-catching flower petal eyelashes by Eylure cost five guineas a pair.

WHEN LONDON SWUNG

The sixties was a time of change, and nowhere embraced the new, exciting trends more than the swinging capital of the world – London. For fashion, music and peace, it was the place to be...

THE STYLE...

Hippy, mod or dandy – all the beautiful people found something to suit on London's streets



CARNABY STREET

DEDICATED FOLLOWERS OF FASHION
Soho's Carnaby Street is the heart of London's swinging movement, with its hip boutiques. By night, pop stars hang out in nearby clubs, such as the Bag O'Nails, where the likes of Georgie Fame or Jimi Hendrix might get up and play.



ROYAL COMMAND

"IS THE QUEEN COMING OUT?"
Hippies pull up to Buckingham Palace in a car littered with flowers, and invite the Queen to the 'International Love-In' at Alexandra Palace. Her Majesty's response is sadly not recorded.

SMALL IS BIG

A MINI REVOLUTION
Some of the biggest hits turn out to be the smallest. The mini skirt and Mini Cooper are both huge successes.





RUBBER SOLE

QUANT GETS THE BOOT

London designer Mary Quant (far right) exhibits her latest shoe collection. Always at the forefront of fashion, Quant is the Carnaby Street boutique owner often credited with inventing the mini skirt.

CND

GIVE PEACE A CHANCE

American folk singer Joan Baez performs at an anti-Vietnam War demonstration in Trafalgar Square. Scottish singer Donovan and English actress Vanessa Redgrave are among the protesters.

**ANTI-WAR, CIVIL
RIGHTS OR THE
LEGALISATION OF
POT - SEEMINGLY
EVERY ISSUE WAS
FOUGHT DURING
THE SIXTIES**

THE CAUSES...

With freedom the watchword of the day, more and more people turned out to stand up for their beliefs...



FLOUR POWER

"HEY HEY LBJ, HOW MANY KIDS DID YOU KILL TODAY?"

At an anti-Vietnam War protest outside the US Embassy on Grosvenor Square, three policeman wrestle a girl to the ground. Police are pelted with flour as they clash with up to 10,000 protesters.



SPEAKER CORNERED

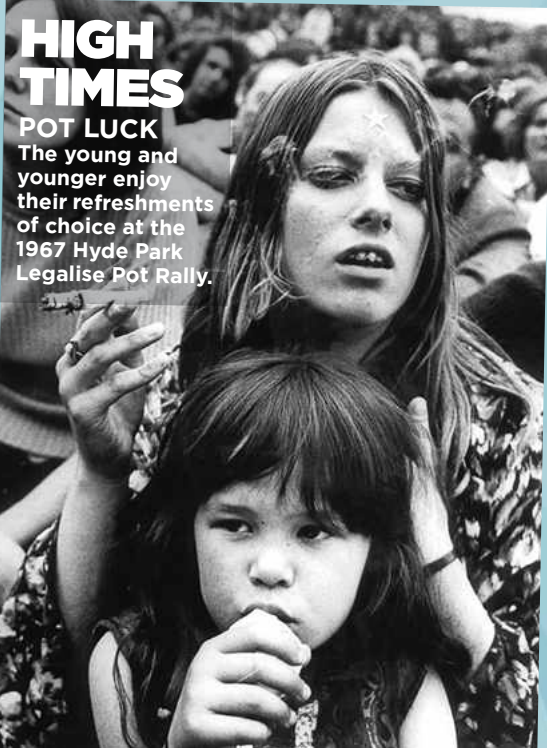
GINSBERG IN HYDE PARK

Beat poet Allen Ginsberg is interrupted by police as he speaks to a 1967 gathering in Hyde Park, campaigning for the legalisation of pot, or marijuana.

HIGH TIMES

POT LUCK

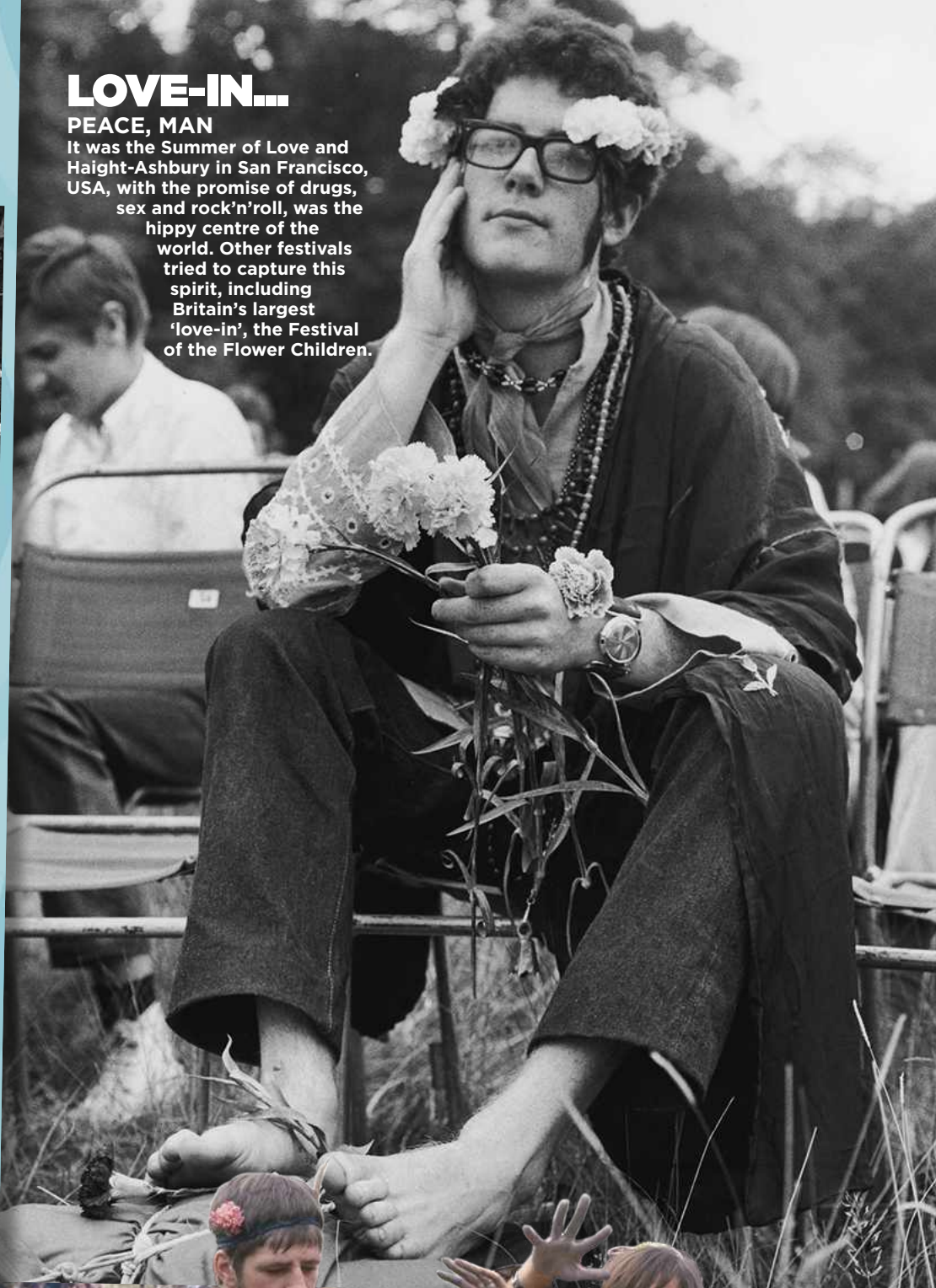
The young and younger enjoy their refreshments of choice at the 1967 Hyde Park Legalise Pot Rally.



LOVE-IN...

PEACE, MAN

It was the Summer of Love and Haight-Ashbury in San Francisco, USA, with the promise of drugs, sex and rock'n'roll, was the hippy centre of the world. Other festivals tried to capture this spirit, including Britain's largest 'love-in', the Festival of the Flower Children.



...OR CASH-IN?

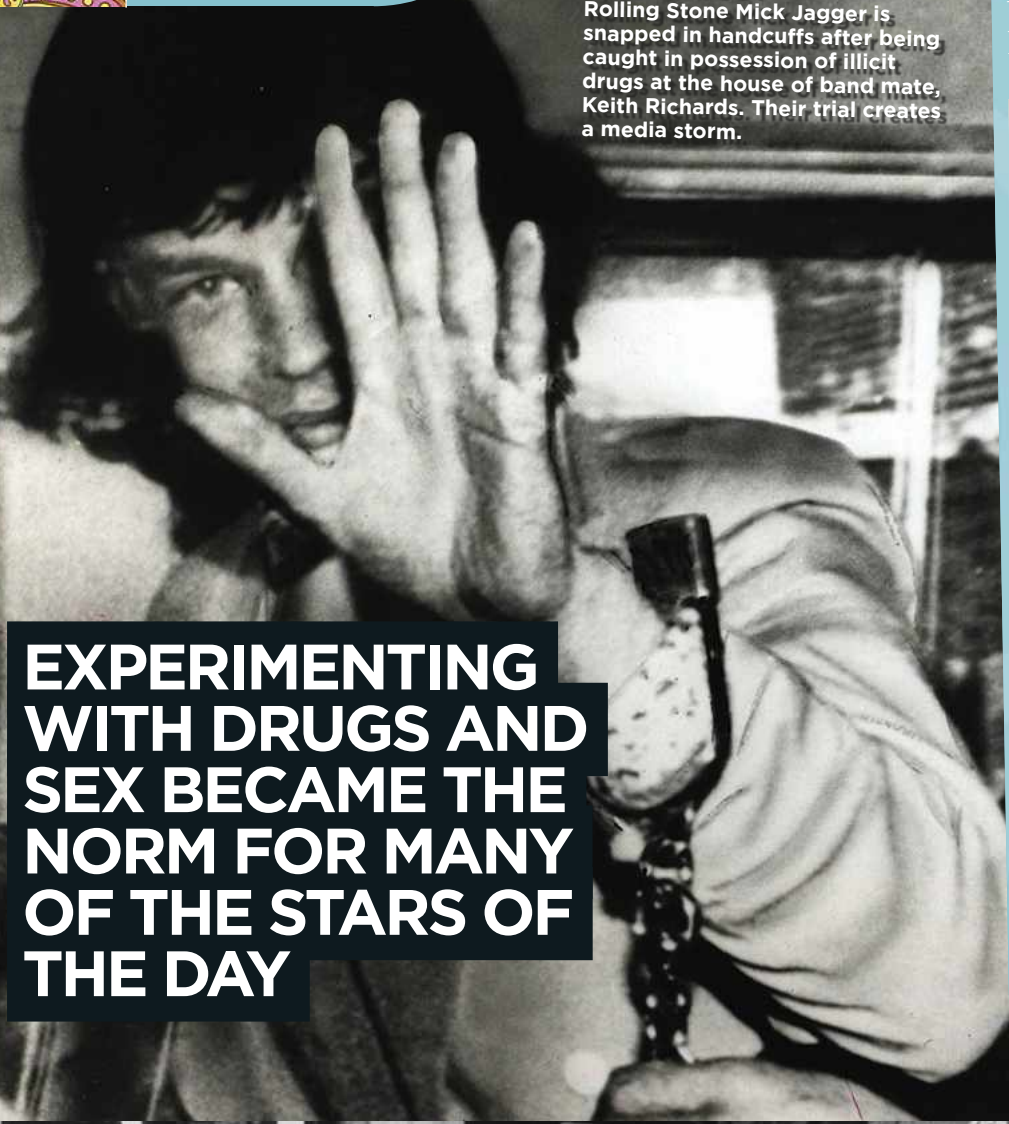
IT'S A SELL OUT

The Festival of the Flower Children attracted some 20,000 people to Woburn Abbey, an hour's ride out of London, but the festival was thought too commercial, and didn't reflect hippy values.

STONE FREE

DRUGS BUST

Rolling Stone Mick Jagger is snapped in handcuffs after being caught in possession of illicit drugs at the house of band mate, Keith Richards. Their trial creates a media storm.



**EXPERIMENTING
WITH DRUGS AND
SEX BECAME THE
NORM FOR MANY
OF THE STARS OF
THE DAY**

THE FACES...

The artistic revolution of the sixties turned musicians and artists into household names...



VOODOO CHILE

HENDRIX ARRIVES

In 1966, US guitar player Jimi Hendrix moves to London seeking fame and fortune.



ENTER YOKO

NEW AGE ARTIST

Japanese artist Yoko Ono first meets Beatle John Lennon at her London exhibition. Together, they fuse art, music and protest.



CHEEKY MONKEE

THE NEW SOUND

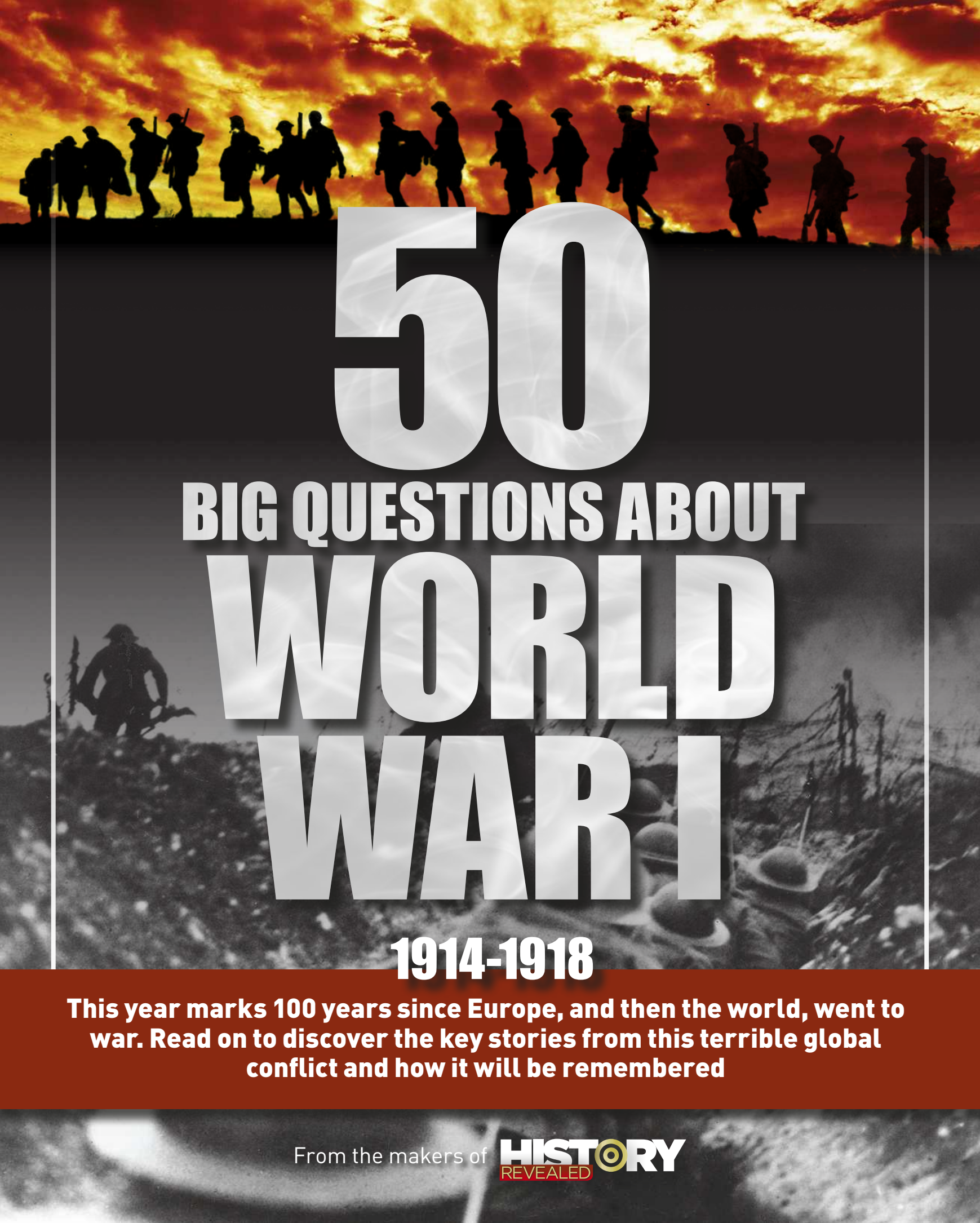
Micky Dolenz tests out a cow horn while on the King's Road.



SGT PEPPER

A DAY IN THE LIFE

At the London home of manager Brian Epstein, The Beatles celebrate the release of their 1967 psychedelic masterpiece, *Sgt Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band*.



50

BIG QUESTIONS ABOUT

WORLD

WAR I

1914-1918

This year marks 100 years since Europe, and then the world, went to war. Read on to discover the key stories from this terrible global conflict and how it will be remembered

From the makers of **HISTORY**
REVEALED



INTRODUCTION



Nearly a century has passed since the outbreak of World War I. As the momentous landmark approaches, we answer 50 of the most important questions about this dark time in history. Discover gruelling truths of this vast conflict – which was supposed to be the war to end all wars – and find out why it began, how it was fought and what its legacy is today.

Pictures supplied by
Alamy, Getty, SWNS & Thinkstock

01 Why did the war start?

■ By 1914, after a century of relative peace, the competing ambitions of Europe's leading powers had turned the continent into a tinderbox.

Germany and Britain were engaged in a fierce naval arms race, France had never forgiven Germany for inflicting a crushing defeat on it in 1871, and Russia was sabre-rattling with Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire over the Balkans and its southern borders.

What made matters worse was that these powers had now aligned themselves into two camps, with France, Britain and Russia lined up on one side, and Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire on the other.

The spark arrived on



▲ In London, crowds cheer Britain's declaration of war on Germany – famously, many believed it would be over by Christmas

28 June 1914 when Gavrilo Princip, a Serbian nationalist, assassinated the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, in

Sarajevo. Within days, Serbia had been accused by Austria-Hungary, with German backing, of sponsoring the killing. Russia declared their

support for Serbia and then, on 4 August, Britain was drawn in when German troops advanced through Belgium in order to enter France.

02 How are other European countries marking the centenary?



◀ A plaque by Latin Bridge in Sarajevo marks the assassination of Franz Ferdinand and his wife, Sofia

■ Britain is, of course, not the only nation paying tribute to the millions who lost their lives 100 years ago. As the scene of much of the fighting – and having lost around 1.4 million men during the conflict – France has embraced the centenary, planning 1,500 events around the country and inviting the former warring nations to

a peace demonstration on Bastille Day, 14 July.

Commemorations are expected to be more muted in Germany. However, the German Federal President, Joachim Gauck, is expected to join forces with French President, François Hollande, to lay


a foundation stone for a museum at the site of the Hartmannsweilerkopf battlefield, French Alsace, in August.

Meanwhile in June, Bosnia-Herzegovina will host a major cultural event, entitled 'Sarajevo: Heart of Europe', in the city where the fatal shots that sparked the war were fired 100 years ago.

03 When are the major anniversaries?

■ As fighting took place across the globe, there are lots of centenary anniversaries over the next four years. Here's a selection:

- ▶ **28 June 1914:** The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- ▶ **4 August 1914:** Britain declares war on Germany
- ▶ **25 December 1914:** the Christmas truce
- ▶ **25 April 1915:** the Allied attack on Gallipoli begins
- ▶ **31 May 1916:** the great naval Battle of Jutland
- ▶ **1 July 1916:** 20,000 British troops are killed on the first day of the Somme offensive
- ▶ **31 July 1917:** the start of the Battle of Passchendaele in Belgium
- ▶ **20 November 1917:** tanks make their first major impact on the war at the Battle of Cambrai in northern France
- ▶ **3 March 1918:** Russia leaves the war
- ▶ **11 November 1918:** the war ends as Germany signs the Armistice

A black and white photograph showing three soldiers in the foreground, walking towards the viewer. They are wearing military uniforms, caps, and goggles. The soldier in the center is wearing a flight suit and goggles. In the background, there is a damaged aircraft, possibly a biplane, with its wings and fuselage visible. The scene is set in a field or trench.

In April 1917, the RFC lost 275 aircraft. In the same period only 66 German aircraft were shot down. This German dominance became known as 'Bloody April'

04 What was the most dangerous job on the Western Front?

■ With new pilots lasting on average between 11 days and three weeks from their arrival on the front to their deaths, it's arguably the Britain's Royal Flying Corps. This precursor to the Royal Air Force had been engaged in a battle royale with its German counterparts since the start of the war. Yet, by the end of 1916 – with the Germans temporarily enjoying technical supremacy – the British were suffering terrible casualties in the air.

Many pilots were sent into battle with virtually no training, and so were easy meat for the enemy – some squadrons suffered casualties of 100 per cent. This was, after all, little over a decade since the Wright Brothers made the first-ever powered flight.

The RFC was dubbed 'the Suicide Club' – and with nearly 10,000 British pilots losing their lives, this wasn't far from the truth.

05 What did Tommies wear to war?

■ Thousands of men had signed up for the British Army by the end of 1914, but before they could be packed off to the front, they had to be fitted out in uniform.

The British soldier went to war wearing the 1902 Pattern Service Dress. This included a thick woollen tunic that was, crucially, dyed khaki green – this set the Tommy apart from the enemy. At the start of the war, the Germans did not send its men into battle in camouflage.

On their heads, Tommies wore stiffened peak caps. They also carried something called 1908 Pattern Webbing Equipment, which consisted of a belt, ammunition pouches, a water bottle carrier and a small haversack. This itself could carry small personal items such as cutlery.

But perhaps the Tommies' most important bit of kit was the Lee-Enfield rifle, the fastest military bolt-action rifle of its day. Trained riflemen could fire 20 to 30 accurate rounds a minute with this – as the Germans were to discover to their cost when they first encountered the British at the Battle of Mons.

06 Why did both sides dig tunnels under the enemy's trenches?

■ On 7 June 1917, around 450 tonnes of explosives, planted by Allied tunnellers, detonated under German trenches at Messines in Belgium. The blasts killed a reported 10,000 men, devastated German front lines and was so loud it was heard in London. Though an extreme example, what happened at Messines illustrates

perfectly why British commanders held their tunnellers in such high regard. They employed companies of men – often miners – to dig tunnels under no-man's land, place mines below enemy positions and, if all went to plan, blow them to smithereens.

Though tunnellers could cause spectacular damage to enemy trenches, theirs was a truly terrifying job. They worked in very cramped, dark conditions for days – at risk of being permanently entombed by collapsing tunnels or being detected by enemy tunnellers who were listening out for them in the dark.



◀ Miners work below Messines Ridge. On 7 June 1917, 19 huge mines were detonated underneath German mines

07 Why is Walter Yeo such an important figure in World War I?

■ On 31 May 1916, Walter Yeo was manning the guns of HMS *Warspite* during the Battle of Jutland when the ship came under fire. Yeo sustained terrible facial injuries, losing both his upper and lower eyelids in the process.

In a war in which thousands of men were grievously injured, there's nothing particularly unusual in this. But what happened next makes Yeo one of the most important patients in the history of 20th century medicine. Why? Well soon after, Yeo was having his face rebuilt by Dr Harold Gillies in



▲ Yeo, before (left) and after the revolutionary treatment



▶ The ground breaking doctor, Harold Gillies, who gave Walter back his eyelids

the world's first example of modern plastic surgery.

Dr Gillies carried out his surgery on some 5,000 injured men from June 1917. Thanks

to his pioneering work, thousands have benefited from plastic surgery in the years since the war. As for Yeo, he lived until he was 70.



08 How is the Imperial War Museum marking the centenary?

■ To commemorate the conflict, the Imperial War Museum London is currently undergoing the mother of all makeovers. When the transformation is completed in July 2014, the museum will open to reveal a series of new galleries that will tell the story of the war with the help of everything from a Sopwith Camel biplane to love letters, photos, arts and film.

Visitors will be able to get a taste of what life was like for the troops by exploring a recreated trench, complete with soundscape. They'll also be able to explore a series of digital displays such as Supply Line – an interactive table revealing the massive operation required to keep the troops fed and fighting.

The Imperial War Museum is also introducing Lives of the First World War, an interactive digital platform that will bring material from museums across the world together in one place. Visit www.iwm.org for more information.

09 How bad was life in the trenches?



◀ Dank and deathly – the front-line trenches offer little comfort to soldiers, as well as a near-constant threat of attack

unpleasant, as this report from an unnamed journalist makes clear.

Another challenge of life in the trenches was the stench – courtesy of rotting corpses, overflowing latrines and men who hadn't washed for days. Exhausted soldiers snatched sleep

■ "The water in the trenches through which we waded was alive with a multitude of swimming frogs. Red slugs crawled up the side of trenches and queer beetles... invaded the dugouts, in search of the vermin which infested them."

Frogs, slugs and beetles – not to mention the rats – couldn't blow a man's head off like a German shell, but they could make trench life pretty

whenever they could and had to endure a diet of bully (corned) beef and teeth-breaking biscuits. But the biggest challenge facing soldiers in the trenches was fear of death. In busy areas, trenches were continuously targeted by shells and enemy snipers. Novices had the habit of sticking their heads above the parapets – the last mistake that all-too many would ever make.

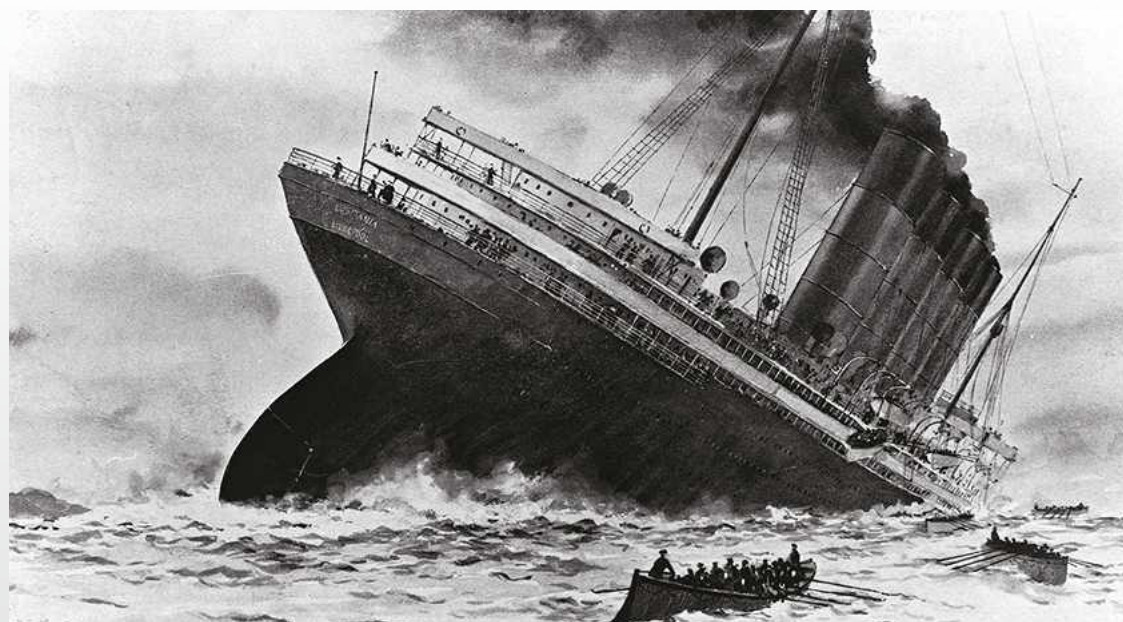
10 Why did America enter the war?

■ On 6 April 1917, politicians across the Allied nations celebrated the news that many despaired of ever hearing: the United States had declared war on Germany.

When war broke out in August 1914, America had been quick to declare its neutrality, stating that it had no wish to become embroiled in what it regarded as a European squabble.

Yet over the following three years, a series of provocations slowly but surely nudged the American people towards the Allied camp.

First there was the news of German atrocities in Belgium in 1914, then the German sinking of the liner RMS



▲ RMS *Lusitania* is torpedoed by the Germans off the coast of Ireland, killing 128 Americans

Lusitania (killing many Americans) in 1915. Yet perhaps most significant of all was the German decision to resume all-out submarine warfare on commercial

shipping heading to Britain, which would inevitably include American vessels.

This outraged America and, when the US government got wind of German plans to

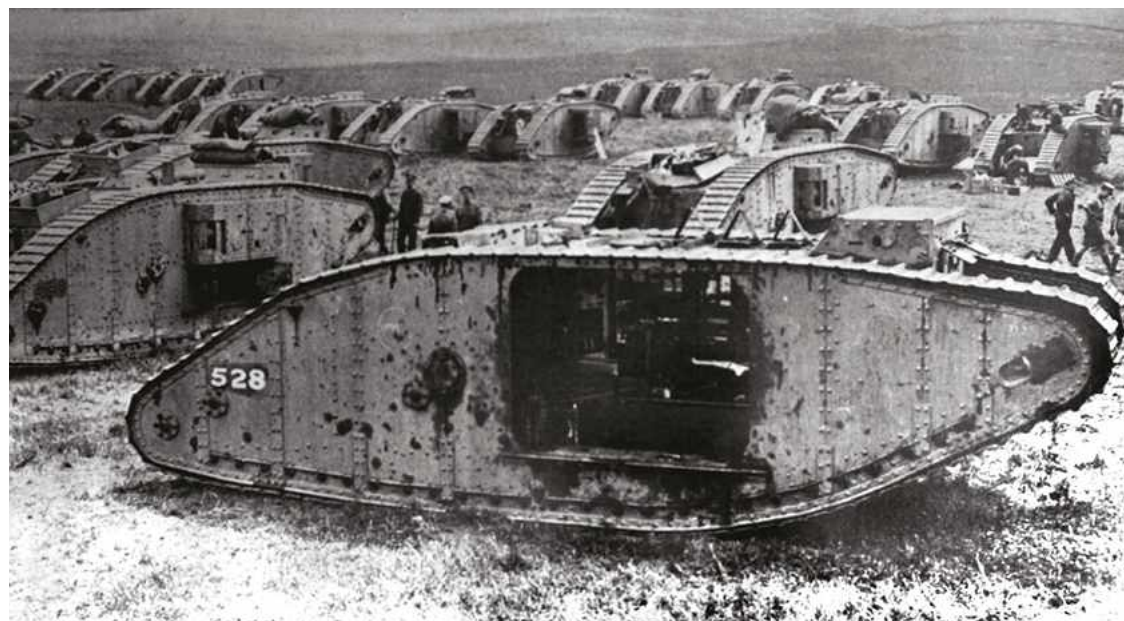
strike up an alliance with America's long-term rival, Mexico, the die was cast. American President Woodrow Wilson felt he had no choice but to declare war.

11 Did tanks change the course of the war?

■ To say that tanks were the difference between defeat and victory would be an overstatement. However, they did play a significant role in Allied successes on the Western Front in the final year of the conflict.

Both sides were desperate to develop an armoured fighting vehicle that could smash through enemy trenches. But it was the British who led the way, unveiling 'Little Willie', the first completed prototype of a tank, on 8 September 1915.

Almost a year later, the vehicles saw action for the first time, when 32 British Mark I tanks went into battle



▲ A fleet of tanks, ready for action, behind the British front line in France, 1918

at Fiers-Courcelette on the Somme. They were slow and prone to breaking down, but a third broke through enemy lines bewildering the ill-prepared German defenders.

By the Battle of Hamel in July 1918 – where, used in conjunction with artillery, planes and infantry, they helped secure victory in just 93 minutes – tanks had

become an indispensable part of the Allies' armoury. They would return to the battlefield with even more devastating effect as the Nazis swept across Europe 22 years later.

12 What did Adolf Hitler do in the war?

■ The man who led Germany into World War II almost died in the first global conflict of the century. On the outbreak of war in 1914, Hitler, who had been living as an artist in Munich, signed up with the Bavarian army. He spent the next four years as a dispatch runner, delivering messages between units on the Western Front.

Hitler spent much of his time

behind the front lines, but that's not to say he didn't have his brushes with danger. He narrowly avoided death when a shell exploded next to him in a trench in October 1916 – he spent the following two months in hospital with shrapnel wounds to the leg. Over the course of the war, Hitler was awarded two Iron Crosses for his services.

In October 1918, Hitler found himself back in hospital after being temporarily blinded by a British gas attack. It was while in recuperation from this that he learned Germany had lost the war. His bitterness at the news was among the many reasons that he would eventually propel Europe back into conflict in 1939.



◀ Barely recognisable, Hitler poses for the camera with his fellow soldiers during World War I

13 Who won the infamous Christmas truce football match?

■ The Christmas Day truce of 1914 – when, for a few precious hours, British and German troops laid down their weapons and fraternised in no man's land – is one of the most poignant events of the entire war.

We know that, at various points up and down the Western Front, the combatants emerged from their trenches and sang carols together, shared wine and cigarettes, and even donned fancy dress. And we're also told that they took each other on at a game of football, which the Germans are reported to have won 3-2.

The fact of the matter is that evidence for this friendly match is scant. While we know there were men that did play football that day, the players may well have been entirely British and there is no certainty as to the score line.

Either way, the military authorities took a dim view of the festive amnesty, and the two sides would return to killing each other within a matter of hours.

14 When was the first two minutes' silence?



◀ Sombre commemorations take place at Piccadilly Circus, London, on the first anniversary of the Armistice

regular "three minutes' pause". The war cabinet agreed and so, with King George V's approval, set about planning a service of silence (though for two minutes instead of three) on 11 November 1919, the first anniversary of the Armistice.

When the clock struck

■ On 4 November 1919, Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, former British High Commissioner to South Africa, wrote to the war cabinet: "the hearts of our people... desire to find some lasting expression of their feeling for those who gave their lives in the war".

Sir Percy suggested that expression could be made through a

11 on the first Remembrance Day, Britain came to a standstill. Trams stopped running, workers put down their tools, emptied into the streets and bowed their heads.

As the *Manchester Guardian* said the following day: "It was a silence which was almost pain... and the spirit of memory brooded over it all."

15 Why do we wear red poppies on Remembrance Day?

■ The story begins with the death of a young soldier, Alexis Helmer, at the second Battle of Ypres in 1915. Helmer's demise inspired his friend Lieutenant John McCrae to pen the poem *In Flanders Fields*, which references the red poppies that blanketed the fields.

McCrae's poem struck a chord with people across the combatant nations. It certainly had an impact on American Professor Moina Michael. So moved was she by the lines "In Flanders fields the poppies blow... between the crosses, row on row" that she soon launched a one-woman campaign to have the poppy adopted as the official symbol of remembrance.

The campaign was hugely successful for, by the early twenties, poppies were being worn in France, America and – thanks to the support of Field Marshal Haig, co-founder of the Royal British Legion – much of the British Empire. Today, the Royal British Legion produces over 40 million poppies a year.

16 Why was Harry Patch dubbed 'The Last Fighting Tommy'?

■ When Henry John 'Harry' Patch died in July 2009 at the grand old age of 111, the horrors of trench warfare on the Western Front finally passed from living memory.

Somerset-born Patch was 18 years old when he was conscripted into the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, serving as an assistant gunner. Soon after arriving at the Western Front, he was injured by a shell at the Battle of Passchendaele, 1917, and was sent home for medical treatment. He was still convalescing when the Armistice was declared.



▲ Photographed in 2007 at the age of 109, Harry Patch was one of the last surviving British soldiers who saw action in WWI

He disappeared into obscurity until 1998, when he spoke to the BBC about his war experiences. Patch then became a bit of a celebrity,

publishing an autobiography *The Last Fighting Tommy*, meeting a German veteran and speaking with great poignancy about the trenches.

On the death of Henry Allingham on 18 July 2009, Patch became the last British trench survivor. Patch was to pass away seven days later.



17 When were wreaths first laid at the Cenotaph?

■ The Cenotaph has been the centrepiece of services to remember the fallen since 1919. It was, at first, a wood-and-plaster structure designed by the architect Sir Edwin Luytens for the London Victory Parade of 19 July 1919. This was pulled down soon after. Yet such was the public demand for a war memorial that Prime Minister Lloyd George and his cabinet decided to replace it with something more permanent, and again commissioned Luytens to come up with a design.

King George V unveiled Luytens' iconic Portland stone structure of an empty tomb – which is inscribed with the words 'The Glorious Dead', two wreaths and the dates of World War I – in London's Whitehall on 11 November 1920. The Cenotaph has been the site of the annual National Service of Remembrance ever since.

Indian soldiers salute the original, temporary Cenotaph as they march past during the victory parade held in London, July 1919

18 How is Britain marking the centenary?

■ With some 1,500 events and 500 new exhibitions planned for 2014-18, Britain is arguably doing more than any other nation to mark the 100th anniversary of World War I. Here are just a few of the many highlights:

- ▶ More than 400 monuments, built to honour every British Victoria Cross recipient from the conflict, will be installed in each of their home towns.
- ▶ The English National Ballet will perform a brand new production, *Lest We Forget*, at London's Barbican theatre.
- ▶ The National Museum of the Royal Navy in Portsmouth is staging an exhibition called HMS – Hear My Story, the centrepiece of which will be a 4-inch gun from the World War I destroyer HMS *Lance*.
- ▶ The Royal Mint is to introduce a new £2 coin featuring a design that recalls Lord Kitchener's famous call to arms from 1914.
- ▶ The English Premier League is building an all-weather pitch at Ypres in Belgium to host a football game marking the centenary of the 1914 Christmas truce match.

19 Has history been hard on Field Marshal Douglas Haig?



◀ Field Marshal Haig was "the man who won the war" according to General John Pershing, leader of the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I

commanders of the conflict. He was made commander-in-chief of British forces on the Western Front in 1915 and ordered the infamous offensive on the Somme in 1916.

It's the slaughter on the Somme for which Haig has attracted most

■ Was Haig an incompetent who sent thousands of brave Tommies to their deaths, or a brilliant military strategist who won World War I? That's a question that's been exercising the minds of historians since the signing of the Armistice.

What can't be argued is that Haig was among the most influential Allied

criticism. Yet Haig's advocates argue that the Somme took pressure off French forces elsewhere and that the general was instrumental in masterminding the advances that won the Allies the war in 1918.

Whichever is true, when he died in 1928, thousands lined the streets of London to pay their respects.

20 How did *Blackadder* change Britons' perception of the war

■ Read some newspapers and you'd be forgiven for believing that Ben Elton and Richard Curtis, writers of 1989's *Blackadder Goes Forth*, are single-handedly responsible for the modern-day view of the Western Front as an exercise in blood-soaked futility. The series charted the doomed attempts of three soldiers – Captain Edmund Blackadder (Rowan Atkinson), Private Baldrick (Tony Robinson) and Lieutenant George (Hugh Laurie) – to escape death in the trenches.

Apart from the humour, what made *Blackadder Goes*



▲ Captain Blackadder and Private Baldrick on the hunt for a cunning plan

Forth so memorable was its anti-war message. Elton and Curtis conveyed this through the soldiers' relationship with their insane, bumbling commanding officer, General

Melchett (Stephen Fry) – who is utterly indifferent to their suffering – and the poignant climax to the series, when the men went over the top to their certain deaths.

The show made its mark but it wasn't well received by all historians, one of whom later claimed that it "traded on every cliché... about the Western Front".

21 How many soldiers died in poison gas attacks?

■ Surely nothing symbolises the barbarity of trench warfare more than poison gas. The Germans were the first to employ deadly gas as a mass weapon of war – most notoriously at the second Battle of Ypres in April 1915, where a chlorine attack caused panic-stricken French and Algerian troops to flee in understandable disarray.

The Allies were quick to condemn the Germans but that didn't stop them from retaliating with gas attacks of their own. The British, for example, released chlorine gas at the Battle of Loos in September 1915 (only for much of it to blow back



▲ Releasing the poison gas was a highly dangerous job for soldiers – if the wind shifted direction, it could blow right in their faces

towards friendly troops when the wind changed).

We'll never know how many soldiers died in such attacks, but one estimate puts it at just

under 90,000. Over half of them were Russian.

Interestingly, the vast majority of these occurred in 1915. Later in the war, as armies

started employing protective equipment such as filter respirators, deaths from this most infamous of weapons became relatively rare.

22 Where was the Armistice signed?

■ The Armistice was signed not in a royal palace or government building, but in a railway carriage in the middle of a forest in northern France.

In early November 1918, with their forces in disarray on the Western Front, insurrection in Berlin and the economy on its knees, the German high command realised that the time had come to admit defeat. So, at 5am on 11 November – after three days of

negotiation in Allied Supreme Commander Ferdinand Foch's railway carriage in Compiègne – a German delegation signed their names to an agreement that, six hours later, would bring an end to one of history's bloodiest conflicts.

After four years of slaughter, the British and French were in no mood to let Germany off lightly. So, among the terms of the Armistice were the

demands that the Germans give up all territories they'd occupied during the conflict, hand over thousands of pieces of military hardware (including virtually their entire navy) and promise to pay the victors substantial reparations.

◀ The railroad car was used to sign the 1940 armistice between Nazi Germany and France. It was later destroyed.



23 Why did the Allies attack Gallipoli?

■ By 1915, stalemate reigned. Every attempt to break the deadlock in Europe was resulting in mass casualties for miniscule gains.

So how to break the deadlock? Winston Churchill's proposed solution was to mount an audacious attack on the peninsula of Gallipoli and advance on the capital of the Ottoman Empire, Constantinople. In doing so, Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, hoped the British could link up with their allies, Russia, and knock the Ottoman Empire out of the war.

If the plan sounded great in theory, it was a bloody debacle in practice from the initial naval attack on 19 February to the final attempt on 18 March. It was abandoned after three ships were sunk. And so, when the Allies did land troops in April, the Ottomans were more than ready. Despite the fact that Australian and New Zealand troops established a beachhead at Anzac Cove, in sweltering, disease-ridden conditions, the Allies made no progress – and suffered 252,000 casualties trying. The entire operation was called off at the end of the year.



Passchendaele lay on a ridge near the Belgian city of Ypres, 5 miles from a railway junction that was a vital means of supply for the German Fourth Army

24 What makes the Battle of Passchendaele so notorious?

■ In a conflict pockmarked by brutal battles, Passchendaele still stands out for its hellishness. When British commander-in-chief Douglas Haig ordered a massive offensive in Flanders in July 1917, the British were riding the crest of a wave, having just captured the nearby Messines Ridge.

Haig believed success at Passchendaele would not only enable the British to destroy German bases on the Belgian coast, but deliver a hammer blow to the German army.

Instead, he instigated one of the most notorious episodes in British military history. Days of shelling alerted the Germans to the impending attack and, combined with the heaviest rains in 30 years, turned the battlefield into a quagmire. Mud clogged up rifles, immobilised tanks and drowned men.

Attacks made little progress until, in early November, the Allies captured the village of Passchendaele. It was of little significance but it gave Haig an opportunity to call off the offensive and hail it a success. Some 275,000 Allied casualties may have disagreed.

25 Who was Mata Hari?

■ The story of Mata Hari is one of the best-known – and bizarre – in espionage history.

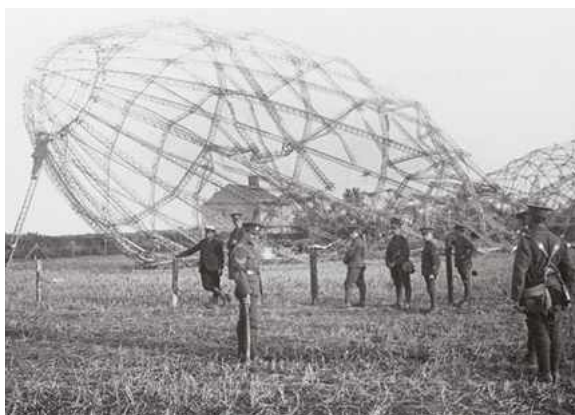
Hari – real name Gertrud Margarete Zelle – was born to a successful Dutch hatter in 1876. By 1905 she had found success as an exotic dancer, earning fame for her highly risqué act.

Yet in 1916, Hari was to earn fame of a very different kind. When a ship she was travelling on docked at Falmouth in Cornwall, she was picked up by the police – who had learned that she had been meeting members of Germany's security services – and taken to London. Hari denied spying for Germany but claimed she was working for French security services.

The British released Hari, but in 1917 she was rearrested – this time by the French. Now there would be no release. She was put on trial, accused of spying for Germany and causing the deaths of 50,000 French troops, and executed.

Despite claims that she was the victim of the French media, German documents suggest that she spied for Berlin. Perhaps she was a double-agent. What can't be argued is that her life and death have gone down in legend.

26 How many people died in Zeppelin bombing raids on Britain?



◀ The L-33 was shot down near Colchester on September 24th 1916. The airship's bombs killed 11 people in Bromley and Bow

psychological impact. Suddenly everyone felt under attack.

Throughout 1915, Zeppelins bombed the south-east regularly – the first raid on London in May killed seven – with relative impunity, as they flew too high for most British planes.

The most successful raid on the capital arrived on 8 September 1915, when Zeppelins caused half a million pounds' worth of damage.

By 1916, better defences – planes armed with incendiary bullets – were bringing an end to the Zeppelins' reign of terror, but not before they had killed some 550 Britons.

■ On 19 January 1915, World War I felt a lot closer to millions of people living in southern England, for this was the day the Germans launched their first bombing raid on Britain.

The Zeppelin airship attacks of 1915 and 1916 caused a tiny fraction of the damage wrought by the Luftwaffe 25 years later, yet they had a major

27 How did the war change women's lives?

■ How much the war advanced women's rights has long been open to debate. But one fact is beyond dispute: the conflict opened up a far wider range of occupations to women than had been available to them previously.

Before 1914, many women found their job prospects restricted to domestic service. Yet, as men departed for the front, women were called upon to replace them in a wide range of workplaces in their thousands.

Nearly 200,000 were employed in government departments, half a million became clerical workers in private offices, well over 100,000 worked the land, and



▲ Historian Gail Braybon claims that for many women the war was a "liberating experience", as 1.6 million entered the workforce

many more worked in the munitions factories.

By 1918, the gap between male and female wages had

narrowed, and some women were to be given the vote. Whether that was a direct result of women's contribution

to the war effort we may never know, but women's roles in society would never be the same again.

28 Did the Somme offensive actually achieve anything?

■ The Battle of the Somme, which began 1 July 1916, was a slaughterhouse. It resulted in well over a million British, French and German casualties, with almost 20,000 British troops killed on the opening day, the bloodiest 24 hours in British military history.

But did the battle achieve anything? Well, in terms of land, very little. When the offensive was called off on 18 November, the Allies had advanced a paltry 5 miles. The Germans had halted any breakthroughs immediately.

However, the Somme wasn't just about land. Among the aims of the offensive was to force the Germans to divert resources from a massive assault of their own on the French fortress of Verdun, and to use up manpower the Germans simply couldn't replace.

To what extent the Allies met these aims is debatable: the Germans failed to take Verdun or destroy the French forces, but they were still very much in the war for the next two years.

29 How close did German U-boats come to knocking Britain out of the war?



▲ The German U-boat UC-5 sank 29 ships before running aground in 1916. She was then displayed on Temple Pier in the Thames

■ Both sides quickly realised that starving the enemy of essential food and raw materials by cutting off their supply lines was a surefire way of bringing their foes to their knees.

It was for this very reason that, in both 1915 and 1917, the Germans declared all-out submarine warfare on commercial shipping heading to

Britain. Between

February and April 1917, they sank no fewer than 1,000 vessels, and in the second half of April were sending 13 ships to the seabed every day. Suddenly, Britain found itself with just six weeks' worth of wheat – and some feared the country might be starved out of the war.

Yet the tide was soon to turn, thanks to the introduction of convoys – in which Allied vessels travelled in groups, often with protection from warships. This, combined with innovations such as depth charges, meant that, by 1918, the Allies had largely nullified the U-boat threat.

30 How many people died in the war?

■ We will never know for sure how many were killed in the World War I – some sources estimate around 10 million military deaths and 7 million civilians. But what we can be sure of is that it was one of the deadliest conflicts in history.

While disease accounted for a high proportion of casualties in wars fought during previous centuries, the majority of those who lost their lives from 1914-18 did so as a direct result of battle.

It's thought that Russia and Germany bore the heaviest death toll, both losing around 1.7 million men. France and the British Empire also suffered terribly, with, according to one estimate,



▲ Over 16 million died in World War I and over 20 million were wounded, making it one of the bloodiest conflicts in human history

1.3 million and 900,000 fatalities respectively.

But perhaps it is Serbia, invaded by Austria-Hungary,

that was the most grievously affected of all nations. One source has it suffering 275,000 military deaths and

1.1 million total deaths – a staggering 15-20 per cent of its population and 62 per cent of its total male population.

31 What happened to the conscientious objectors?

■ Hundreds of thousands of Britons answered the call to arms in 1914. Yet not everyone was willing to fight and, when the government introduced conscription in 1916, these men – conscientious objectors – not only had to face the derision of many of their countrymen but also the full force of the law.

Some 16,000 men were recorded as conscientious objectors during the war – many of them refusing to fight because of their religious beliefs (Quakers and Jehovah's Witnesses) or moral ones (pacifists).

After facing a tribunal, many ended up filling non-



▲ Conscientious objectors at a prison camp. Most would face up to two years' imprisonment before re-trial if they still refused to fight

combatant roles, such as stretcher-bearers and medical orderlies. Yet for the significant minority who refused to co-operate altogether, life could become

very uncomfortable indeed. For example, 16 objectors were imprisoned in Richmond Castle and then taken to France to fight. When they refused, they were sentenced

to death. Though this was commuted, they were sentenced to ten years' hard labour, and many of them suffered long-term psychological damage.

32 What can soldiers' diaries tell us about life in the trenches?

■ If you want to find out what soldiers really thought about their situation, then go to their diaries. They were deeply private, and unvetted by the authorities, so to read them is to be given a view into innermost thoughts.

Unsurprisingly, they often offered a bleak assessment. Take this entry from Harry Drinkwater of the

Birmingham Pals: "It's a slaughter. No man, however brave, can advance against a sheet of bullets... the side who will win will be the one who can supply the last man."

Other diarists softened the grim reality with dark humour. Captain Alexander Stuart, for example, described his annoyance at having to stop smoking to shoot a German who had got into his trench.

Thousands of soldiers kept diaries during the war, and thanks to the wonders of technology, more and more are becoming available to the general public on the internet.

◀ Download British Army war diaries from The National Archive at www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/records/war-diaries-ww1.htm



33 How much did British Empire troops contribute to victory?

■ The Empire's contribution to Britain's war effort was immense. This was a world war, after all, and without the ability to call upon colonial and dominion troops – whether they were Indian Sappers in Mesopotamia, Zion Mule Corps in the Middle East, or Fijian infantrymen on the Western Front – 'the Mother Country' couldn't have fought a war in so many areas.

Troops from as far afield as the West Indies (fighting in the German Cameroons, East Africa and Palestine), Nyasaland (now Malawi) and Mauritius all fought for the Allied cause, and Australia, New Zealand and Canada sacrificed thousands of men. The ANZAC countries suffered 33,600 casualties at Gallipoli alone, a third of which were fatalities. But perhaps the greatest contribution came from the Indian army, which provided almost 1.1 million troops – in theatres as diverse as Salonica and France. Some 62,000 Indian soldiers lost their lives in the process.

34 What happened to the amputees?



◀ Three American firms, Marks, Rowley and Hanger, set up operation in Roehampton, London. This site became Queen Mary's Hospital in 1915

during the World War I. Each was entitled to a free artificial limb. Yet, by 1915, so many men were losing arms and legs on the battlefield that the government simply couldn't supply enough replacements.

That situation was partially alleviated that same year when Queen Mary's Hospital in Roehampton opened its doors to its first 25 patients. Queen Mary's soon became one of the world's leading amputation rehabilitation centres, providing treatment and training opportunities so that men could carve out a new life for themselves.

And if there was one silver lining to emerge from the tragedy of the World War I amputees, it was that – thanks to centres such as Queen Mary's – artificial limb technology would make huge advances in the years immediately after the war.

■ "Next to the loss of life, the sacrifice of a limb is the greatest sacrifice that man can make for his country." So wrote *The Times* in 1920.

Unfortunately, a staggering 41,000 British soldiers suffered such a fate

35 Who was the last British soldier to die in the war?

■ That unenviable record belongs to Private GE Ellison of the Fifth Royal Irish Lancers, who was shot by a unit of Germans near the Belgian city of Mons. Ellison was killed at 9.30am on 11 November 1918 – just 90 minutes before hostilities ended.

He was, though, far from the only Briton to fall on that final day. Historian Joe Persico calculates that, tragically, there were 11,000 casualties in the final day of bloodletting.



36 What was the best way to win a dogfight?

■ Pilots employed all kinds of tactics to bring down enemy planes – especially in the first months of the war. During the very early dogfights, they threw bricks and grenades at each other – some even hurled lengths of rope at their adversary's plane, hoping it would become entangled in the propeller.

It wasn't long before pilots were firing hand guns at each other in mid-air. Meanwhile, Russian flier Pyotr Nesterov's dubious tactic of ramming his opponents succeeded in bringing down an enemy spotter plane in August 1914.

Everything changed in 1915 however, when both sides acquired the technical



▲ Brigadier General Hugh Trenchard ordered fighters to support reconnaissance aircraft – the first tactical formations in the air

expertise to fit forward-facing machine guns to their aircraft. Planes were weapons of war and airmen fine-tuned their tactics for airborne combat.

The German Oswald Boelcke developed a set of rules called the 'Dicta Boelcke', which, among other things, advocated only firing

at close range, out of the Sun and always turning to meet an attack. These tactics must have worked because some of them are still used today.

All Quiet on the Western Front would win the Best Director Oscar in 1930 for Lewis Milestone, who had arrived in America in 1914 with just \$6 in his pocket

CARL LAEMMLE Presents ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT

37 What's the best film on World War I?

■ With two Academy Awards and the critics' acclaim to its name, it's hard to look past *All Quiet on the Western Front*.

Hailed by one influential movie website as "One of the most powerful anti-war statements put on film," this 1930 adaptation of Erich Maria Remarque's novel – based on his time as a German soldier on the Western Front – relates how a group of German soldiers' innocence, enthusiasm

and patriotism are shattered in the trenches.

The suffering and terror are made to feel devastatingly real by director Lewis Milestone's trailblazing use of sweeping crane shots to bring the mud and blood of the battlefield to life.

Such is the respect with which *All Quiet on the Western Front* is held that in 1998 it appeared in the American Film Institute's 100 best films of the past century.



38 Why is World War I so well known for its poets?

■ Wilfred Owen, Robert Graves and Siegfried Sassoon are among the most famous British soldiers of the entire war. Yet they are not celebrated for what they did on the battlefield, but what they wrote.

So why did these poets make such an impression on those who read their work? Arguably, it's because their words conveyed the sheer horror of what the soldiers were experiencing with greater power and pathos than any other form of communication.

What made the poems even more tragic was the fates of the poets themselves. Wilfred Owen, author of probably the most famous war poem of all, *Dulce Et Decorum Est*, was killed in action just one week before the Armistice.

Sassoon, whose poems documented rotting corpses, filth and suicide, survived the war, but was mentally tortured by his experiences.

Meanwhile, Graves almost died on the Somme and suffered from shell shock.

39 Who were the lions and donkeys?



◀ *Oh What a Lovely War!* was so controversial, the Lord Chamberlain thought of preventing its West End opening

■ The lions were the courageous, unflinching Tommies who fought and fell for king and country in their hundreds of thousands. The donkeys were the blundering, toffee-nosed generals who callously sent the lions to their deaths. That's one reading of what happened on the Western Front – and a reading that dominated the popular view of the war for decades.

The phrase 'Lions led by donkeys' was being used in reference to World War I as early as the 1920s. But it wasn't until the second half of the century that the idea gained most traction – thanks, in part, to the musical *Oh What a Lovely War!* (which became a star-studded

movie in 1969), the comedy series *Blackadder Goes Forth* and Alan Clark's 1960s book *The Donkeys*.

Yet in recent years, many historians have argued the case for the British generals' performance, pointing to the enormous challenges presented by trench warfare and how they improved their tactics throughout the war.

40 What exactly was shell shock?

■ Shell shock was a term, first coined in 1915, to describe the psychological trauma suffered by thousands of men as a result of their experiences of the conflict.

The British Army dealt with 80,000 cases of shell shock throughout the war, and the condition was responsible for 220,000 men being discharged from the military as a result of disability.

Men suffering from shell shock experienced a range of symptoms – from blindness and facial tics to paralysis and vivid nightmares. Yet they couldn't expect to receive much sympathy, especially early in the war. Sufferers only received a 'wounded'



▲ By 1917, experimental treatments were available for shell shock – the application of electric currents was a prevailing idea

category if shells had fallen nearby and many military authorities refused to define shell shock as an injury so the men could be returned to the front more rapidly.

Sufferers were subjected to primitive 'remedies' like electric shock treatment; others found themselves being accused of cowardice. In fact, the authorities' attitude

to shell shock is perhaps best summed up by the words of one British psychologist: "The frequency of shell shock in any unit is an index of its lack of discipline and loyalty."

41 Was the British Army ready for war in 1914?

■ With around 730,000 troops to call upon in August 1914 (compared with France's 1.8 million and Russia's 3.4 million), the British Army lacked the manpower to prosecute what would prove a long and costly conflict.

Yet all that was to change rapidly thanks, in no small part, to recruitment posters. The most famous of these featured the new Secretary of State for War. The poster showed Lord Kitchener staring out at would-be recruits – finger pointing accusingly – exhorting them to “Join Your Country’s Army” (despite the fame of this particular image, there is

some dispute about how widely it was seen in the war).

Kitchener hoped 100,000 would sign up immediately to meet the “grave National Emergency”. By the end of September, over 750,000 men had enlisted. Before the end of the year, that figure soared to around 1 million.



▲ In 1914, the British army was considered ‘contemptibly small’ by Kaiser Wilhelm II
▶ The Lord Kitchener poster, designed by Alfred Leete, appeared in *London Opinion* magazine in 1914



42 Was it truly a global conflict?

■ In short, yes. While the vast majority of the fighting took place in Europe, the combatants lost thousands of lives trading blows across Asia, Africa and beyond.

The Anglo-Japanese forces occupied the German base of Tsingtao

in east China and destroyed, late in 1914, a German naval squadron near the Falkland Islands.

Africa was also the scene of some particularly bitter fighting, as it was home to a small number of German colonies that were vulnerable to attacks by France and Britain’s formidable imperial forces. Togoland (West Africa) and German South-West Africa (modern-day Namibia) both fell to the Allies during the conflict. German East-Africa was, however, to prove a far harder nut to crack – a stubborn German guerrilla campaign there defied the British for four more years.



◀ Japan entered the war as part of her alliance with Russia, France and the United Kingdom, taking German colonies in the Far East

43 What is the BBC doing to mark the centenary?

■ The BBC is commemorating the conflict with a four-year World War One Centenary season, featuring more than 130 specially commissioned programmes.

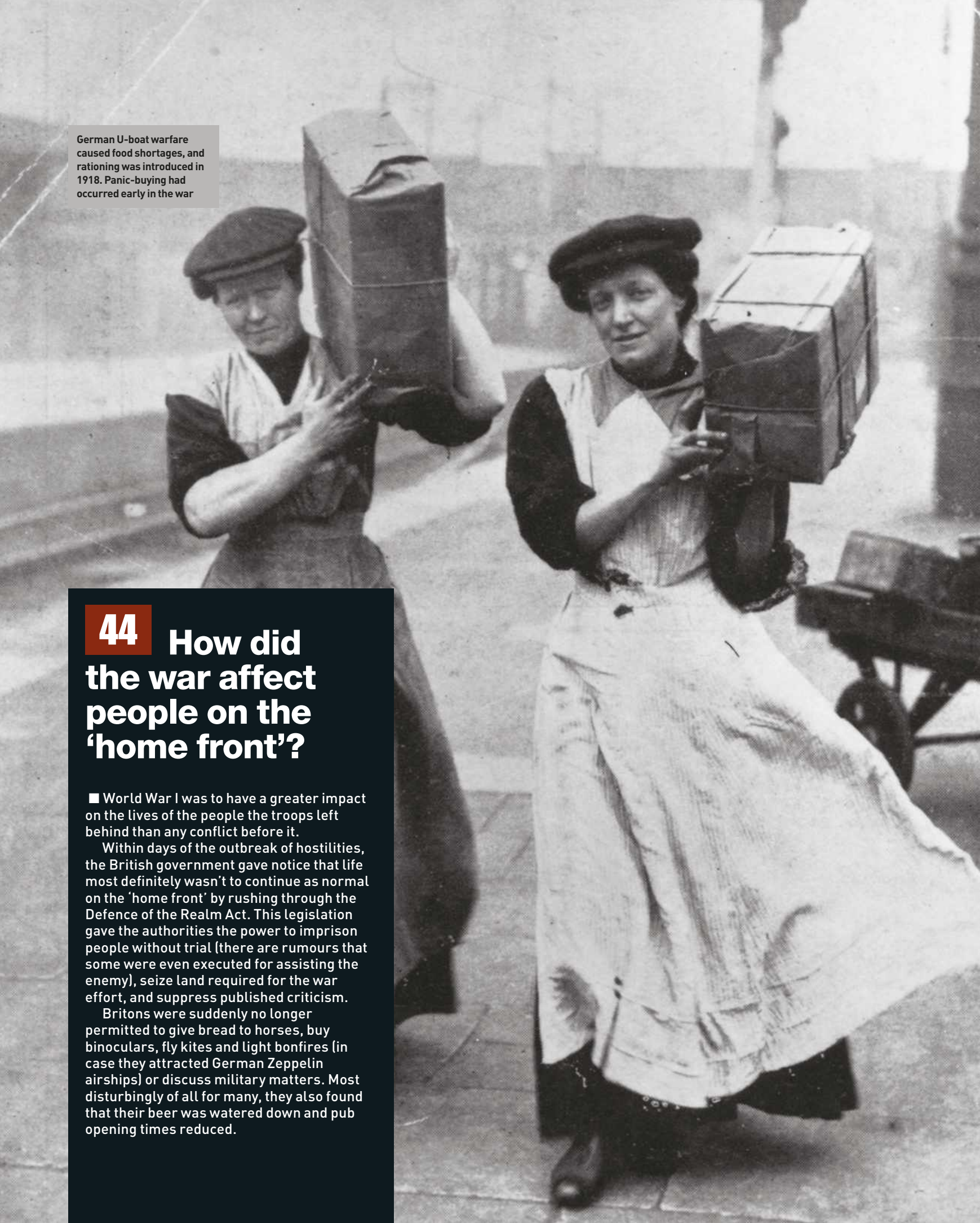
The season will take in everything from documentaries to dramas and from children’s programmes to arts and music.

On Radio 2, Jeremy Vine is going back in time to experience the events as they unfolded in *Real Time World War One*, featuring breaking news from the continent and at home.

Over on BBC Two, Fergal Keane’s *Teenage Tommies* will tell the stories of Britain’s boy soldiers as they were plunged into the nightmare of the trenches.

Meanwhile, the World War One at Home project will tell original stories from every part of Britain about what happened in individual communities.

For more on the World War One Centenary season, go to www.bbc.co.uk/ww1



German U-boat warfare caused food shortages, and rationing was introduced in 1918. Panic-buying had occurred early in the war

44 How did the war affect people on the 'home front'?

■ World War I was to have a greater impact on the lives of the people the troops left behind than any conflict before it.

Within days of the outbreak of hostilities, the British government gave notice that life most definitely wasn't to continue as normal on the 'home front' by rushing through the Defence of the Realm Act. This legislation gave the authorities the power to imprison people without trial (there are rumours that some were even executed for assisting the enemy), seize land required for the war effort, and suppress published criticism.

Britons were suddenly no longer permitted to give bread to horses, buy binoculars, fly kites and light bonfires (in case they attracted German Zeppelin airships) or discuss military matters. Most disturbingly of all for many, they also found that their beer was watered down and pub opening times reduced.

45 What was the “black day of the German army”?

■ On 8 August 1918, German general Erich Ludendorff came to the crushing realisation that the war was all but lost.

Ludendorff dubbed it the “black day of the German army”, and with good reason. It had, after all, seen the Allies launch a punishing attack on the Western Front that would finally break the will of the exhausted German defenders and mark the beginning of the end of the war.

The Anglo-French offensive at Amiens on the Somme river, held on 8 August, was one of the first major battles involving armoured warfare. The British and French forces advanced 7 miles in 24 hours – a figure previously unimaginable in the dark days of trench warfare. The Allies took thousands of prisoners in the process.

The Battle of Amiens was the trigger for a series of attacks known as the Allies’ Hundred Days Offensive, which would eventually push the German army out of France, and so end the war. Germany’s prospects turned out to be every bit as bad as Ludendorff thought.

46 How many Allied planes did the Red Baron shoot down?



▲ The Fokker Dr.I triplane, above, was what von Richthofen flew to gain his final 19 kills. Most of his victories came in a red Albatros D.III

■ The wonderfully named Manfred Albrecht Freiherr von Richthofen – aka the Red Baron – has gone down in history as one of the great fighter pilots of all time. And rightly so. After all, in his short career, he notched up no less than 80 combat victories – that’s five more than his nearest contemporary rival, Frenchman René Fonck, and a full 19 more than top Briton, Edward Mannoek.

This ace among fighter aces began the war as a cavalryman, seeing action in the Eastern and Western Fronts before training as a pilot in October 1915. Flying an Albatros C.III he achieved his first kill in September 1916 – and, thanks to his great skill as a marksman and the tactic of attacking his adversaries from

above, with the Sun behind him, soon become the scourge of Allied pilots.

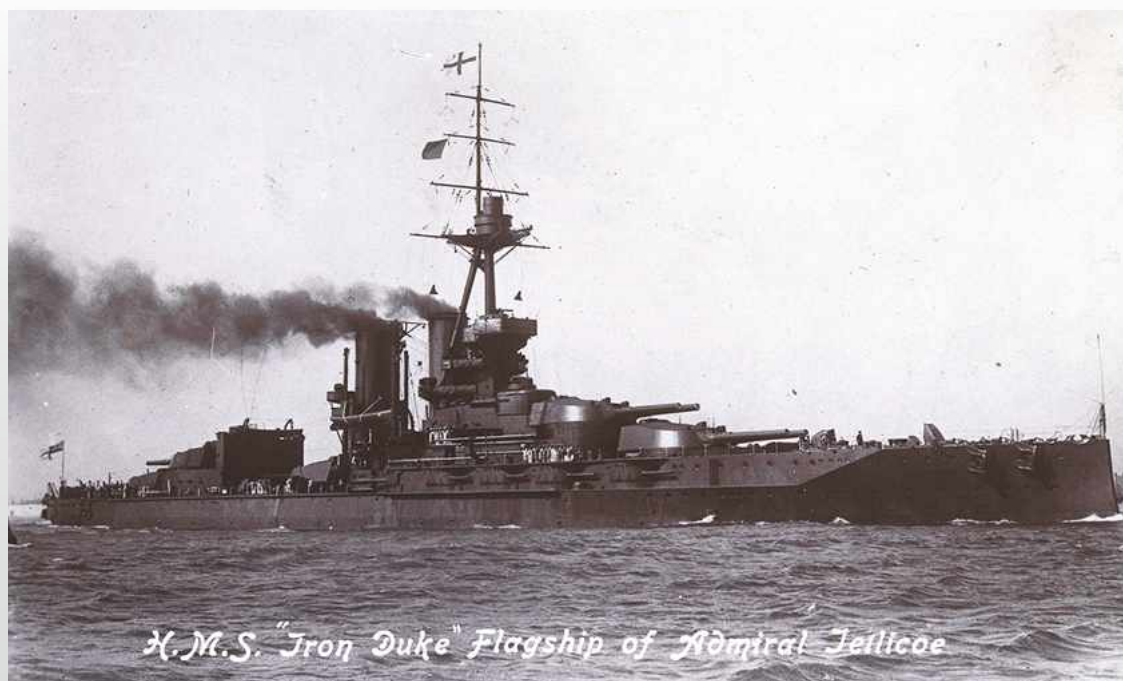
The escapades of von Richthofen turned him into a national hero and earned him Prussia’s highest military order. Yet on 21 April 1918, his luck ran out, as he was shot down and killed over Amiens. The circumstances of his death are shrouded in mystery, but what is certain is his status as World War I’s greatest pilot.

47 What was the biggest naval clash of the war?

■ There was only one major naval encounter in the whole of World War I, and that was between British and German fleets in the North Sea on 31 May 1916.

The Battle of Jutland began when British naval intelligence informed admirals John Jellicoe and David Beatty that the German High Seas Fleet had left port. The British Grand Fleet set sail in hot pursuit.

Over the next day, the two fleets traded punches near Denmark without ever landing a knock-out blow. The Royal Navy lost more ships than its German counterpart (14 ships to 11) and more than twice as



▲ Admiral Jellicoe, commander of HMS Iron Duke, was criticised by some for not pursuing the German fleet as he retreated to port

many sailors (6,094 killed against 2,551). But the German plan to annihilate the British fleet had failed. It was

still the world’s dominant naval force. The German High Seas Fleet had been forced to retreat to port, and wouldn’t

challenge the Royal Navy in the North Sea again, turning instead to unrestricted submarine warfare.

48 Why were Tommies called Tommies?

■ The word 'Tommy' will be forever associated with British soldiers serving in the trenches. And not just in Britain: French troops routinely used it as a term of reference for their allies, while German infantrymen were known to shout it out across no man's land when attempting to communicate with the British trenches.

The term has probably been in use for at least 200 years. It is believed to have first appeared in 1794, on the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, who, it's said, hailed one of his troops, a Thomas Atkins, as an ideal example of a British soldier. Atkins, the legend states, was

wounded, but told his commander "It's all right sir. It's all in a day's work." He then died shortly after. Tommy Atkins became the subject of a poem by Rudyard Kipling 100 years later. He criticised the treatment of soldiers by the people back home, unaware of the horrors of war.

So why is it so synonymous with World War I? The answer probably lies within the pages of a pocket ledger that the military authorities produced for all troops to carry. When issuing the booklet, the War Office enclosed a guidance sheet, which included example entries. 'Thomas Atkins' was the specimen soldier's name, and so the ledger quickly became known as the 'Tommy Booklet' and its holder as 'Tommy'.

► It's been claimed that underage teenagers would sign the name 'Tommy Atkins' when they joined the army



49 What happened to the graves of the dead?

■ With thousands of men confirmed dead at the various fronts, the British authorities were faced with a pressing question: how to give the fallen a final and fitting resting place?

Step forward Fabian Ware, the commander of a mobile unit of the Red Cross. He and his men began recording and caring for all the graves they could find. By 1915, they had been incorporated into the British Army, forming what would eventually become the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

By 1918, the commission had identified some 587,000 graves and registered a



▲ Last respects – a member of the Royal Flying Corps visits the grave of Victoria Cross winner Major James Thomas Byford McCudden

further 559,000 casualties as having no known grave. By the end of the twenties it had built 2,400 cemeteries across

France and Belgium, and a series of memorials to the missing. Of these, none are more impressive than the

Menin Gate Memorial in Ypres, Belgium, which commemorates the names of almost 55,000 men.



In one day during the 1916 Battle of Verdun, 7,000 horses were killed by long range shelling. Ninety seven were killed by one shell from a French naval gun

50 How many horses were killed in the war?

■ The success of the Steven Spielberg-directed film *War Horse* in 2011 threw the spotlight on the role that horses played in World War I. As the film suggests, they suffered horribly – perhaps as many as 8 million lost their lives in the conflict.

At the start of the war, the cavalry was a cornerstone of the British Army, and horse-mounted units were among the first to go into action against the Germans. Yet as trenches, tanks and mounted machine guns came to dominate the Western Front, cavalry units increasingly found themselves banished to the sidelines.

Despite this, horses remained essential to both sides' war efforts – especially in transporting materials to the front. And the cavalry was still capable of making waves away from the Western Front – most notably in Palestine, where they played a starring role in the Allied victory over Turkish forces.

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GREAT ADVENTURES BUTCH CASSIDY & THE SUNDANCE KID

THE FORT WORTH FIVE

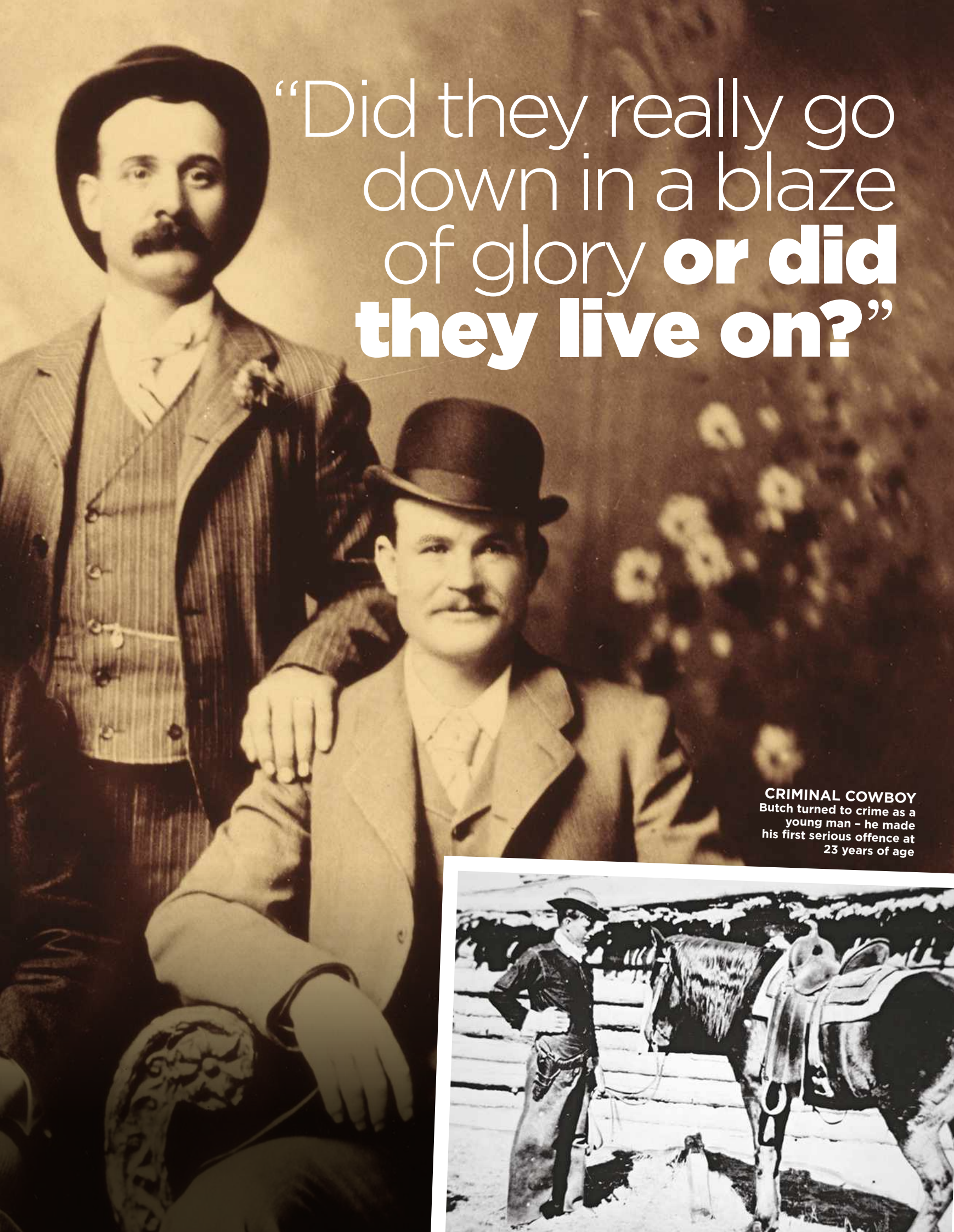
LEFT TO RIGHT: The Sundance Kid, Will Carver, Ben Kilpatrick, Kid Curry and Butch Cassidy pose for a photograph after a fruitful hold-up in Nevada



BUTCH & SUNDANCE'S PAN-AMERICAN ESCAPADE

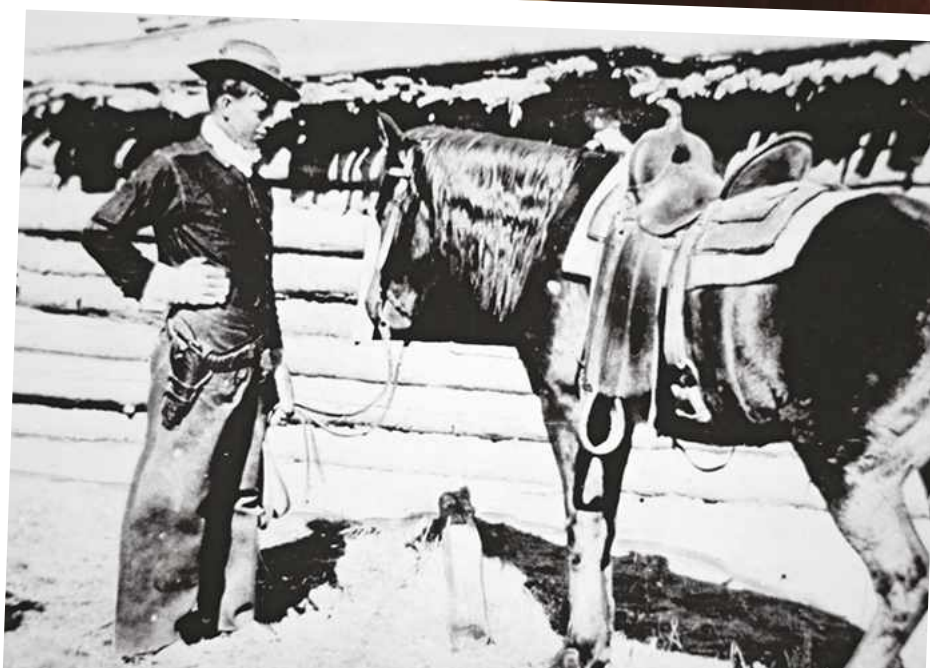
Heists, robberies and stick-ups – **Pat Kinsella** tells the thrilling story of the notorious outlaws, for whom the Wild West was only the beginning...

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“Did they really go
down in a blaze
of glory **or did
they live on?**”

CRIMINAL COWBOY
Butch turned to crime as a
young man - he made
his first serious offence at
23 years of age



The freeze-frame image of Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid emerging from a bullet-riddled Bolivian hut – six-shooters blazing as they face gunfire from a posse of law-makers, locals and bounty hunters who have pursued them across the Americas – is one of the most iconic moments in Hollywood history.

The film opens with the statement: “Most of what follows is true”. Historians of the Old West agree – the portrayal of the outlaws and their escapades at the turn of the 20th century is mostly accurate. But their last movements and ultimate fate are still debated: how did they get to Bolivia, and did they really go down in a blaze of glory, dying side-by-side in a shoot out? Or did they live on, as some – including Butch’s sister – have claimed?

THE WILD BUNCH

Butch Cassidy (real name Robert LeRoy Parker) was a Mormon from Utah. He used many aliases, but the most enduring fuses the adopted surname of a cattle-rustler, Mike Cassidy, who he admired, and a nickname it’s believed he acquired while briefly working as a butcher.

His criminal career really got going in 1889, when he stole nearly \$21,000 from the San Miguel Valley Bank in Telluride with three others. They escaped to Robbers Roost, a secret hideout in Utah.

Butch began a long-term relationship with Ann Bassett, but in 1894 he started an 18-month jail sentence for horse theft. Once released, he formed the Wild Bunch, a gang that included his closest friend, Elzy Lay, alongside Harvey ‘Kid Curry’ Logan, George Curry, Ben Kilpatrick, Harry Tracy, Laura Bullion and Will Carver. Harry Alonzo Longabaugh was later recruited. Longabaugh had also done time for horse stealing, in Sundance Prison, Wyoming, which bequeathed him the name, the Sundance Kid.

Using Robbers Roost as a base and scuttling in and out of the Hole-in-the-Wall – a rock formation used as an escape route by bandits – the gang committed a series of increasingly brazen robberies and stick-ups. In August 1896, they hit the bank at Montpelier, Idaho, stealing \$7,000, and the following April they bagged \$7,000-worth of gold (the payroll of a coal company) in an ambush.

On 2 June 1899, they held up a train near Wilcox, Wyoming, prompting a manhunt. They escaped, but a sheriff was killed by Kid and George Curry, which upped the heat and saw the Pinkerton Agency become involved.

A second train robbery in New Mexico led to a fight, during which Elzy Lay killed two men. Subsequently caught, Lay was sent to New Mexico Territorial Prison. Having lost his principle partner in crime, Butch attempted to negotiate an amnesty, but more robberies and several killings by Kid Curry scuppered this.

In August 1900, the gang held up another train near Tipton, Wyoming, and a month

THE MAIN PLAYERS



ROBERT LEROY PARKER

Butch Cassidy. Born 1866 in Beaver, Utah. Eldest of 13 in a Mormon English immigrant family – mother from Newcastle, father from Lancashire.



HARRY ALONZO LONGABAUGH

The Sundance Kid. Born in 1867 to a Baptist family in Pennsylvania. Travelled west when he was 15 to work as a ranch hand, broncobuster and drover.



ETHEL ‘ETTA’ PLACE

Real name unknown. Long-term partner of Sundance. Various descriptions as a teacher or prostitute. Returned to US in 1906, her fate after this is a mystery.

‘QUEEN’ ANN BASSETT

A cattle rustler and associate of the Wild Bunch. Romantically involved with several outlaws, chiefly Butch. Died in 1956, aged 77.

FRANK DIMAIO

Pinkertons agent and prominent member of the pursuing “Who are those guys?” posse from the film. Died in 1958, aged 94.

AG FRANCIS

An engineer working in Bolivia. Confidant of the outlaws in August 1908. His account pins Butch and Sundance as those killed at San Vicente.



FAMOUS CROOKS

ABOVE: Kid Curry, one of the more hot-headed members of the Wild Bunch gang. He was a much-feared character with a reputation for being a quick-tempered killer

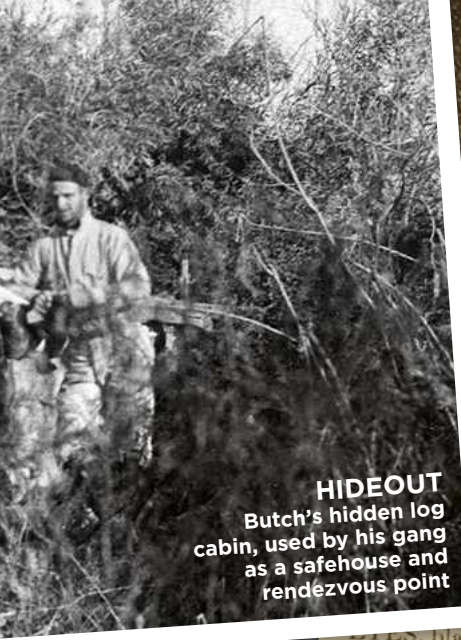
RIGHT: A posse assembles to hunt down Butch’s gang. They pose in front of a Union Pacific train – a railway often targeted by the outlaws

“The Pinkertons never stopped the manhunt”

“WHO ARE THOSE GUYS?”

The Pinkerton National Detective Agency, or the Pinkertons, was an independent police force in the US, founded in 1850. It specialised in tracking down train robbers and, during the American Civil War (1861-1865), evolved into one of the first intelligence agencies, developing many skills and techniques of spy craft.

Pinkertons were first used to track Butch and Sundance in 1899, after a robbery in Wyoming. The detectives tirelessly tracked the pair to New Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia and beyond – even after the shoot-out that likely killed them – following any hint of a trail.



HIDEOUT
Butch's hidden log cabin, used by his gang as a safehouse and rendezvous point



son of HARRY LONGBAUGH.

HARRY LONGBAUGH, alias "KID" LONGBAUGH
0 years.
ON, dark (looks like quarter breed Indian).

AGE, 36 years (1901).
WEIGHT, 165 lbs.
COMPLEXION, light.
EYES, blue.
NATIONALITY
CRIMINAL C
HEIGHT, 5 ft., 9 inches.
BUILD, Medium.
COLOR OF HAIR, flaxen.
MUSTACHE

MARKS, two e
mole c
"BUTCH
Utah, Idaho, C
penitentiary at L



FILM HISTORY

The 1969 film, starring Paul Newman as Butch and Robert Redford as The Kid, made over \$100m at the box office, and became one of the 100 top-grossing movies of all time



FEATURES, Grecian type.
CRIMINAL OCCUPATION, highwayman and bank burglar, ca
December, 1892, HARRY LONGBAUGH, Bill Madden and Ha
tana. Bass and Madden were tried for this crime, convicted and
escaped and since has been a fugitive. June 28, 1897, under the
Logan, alias Curry, Tom Day and Walter Putney, in the Belle Fouché, S. D., bank robbery. All were arrested, but Longbaugh
and Harvey Logan escaped from jail at Deadwood, October 31, 1897, and have not since been arrested.
GEORGE PARKER, alias "BUTCH" CASSIDY, HARRY LONGBAUGH and a third man were implicated in the
robbery of the First National Bank of Winnemucca, Nevada, on September 19, 1900.

ON THE HUNT

ABOVE: The Pinkertons' file on Butch and Sundance. Their information was minimal - they didn't even have Cassidy's real name

MAIN: Rangers employed to stop the Wild Bunch gang occupy an entire Union Pacific train carriage



GREAT ADVENTURES BUTCH CASSIDY & THE SUNDANCE KID

later they stole \$32,640 from Nevada's First National Bank of Winnemucca. Butch, Sundance, Kid Curry, Ben Kilpatrick and William Carver then posed for the famous 'Fort Worth Five' photograph – an image obtained and used on wanted posters.

In 1901, Kid Curry shot three more men, another train robbery took place, William Carver was killed and Ben Kilpatrick imprisoned. Meanwhile, Butch and Sundance – with Etta Place, Sundance's girlfriend – escaped to New York and, perhaps separately, made for Argentina by boat.

LIFE IN THE SOUTH

From Buenos Aires the trio travelled through Argentina and settled in the Chubut province. Calling themselves James Ryan and Mr and Mrs Harry Place, they bought a 25,000-acre ranch and raised cattle and horses for several years.

On Valentine's Day 1905, the Banco de Tarapacá y Argentino in Río Gallegos – 700 miles from the duo's ranch – was robbed by two English-speaking cowboys. Butch and Sundance weren't pinned for it, but it bore their hallmarks.

Tipped off that Pinkertons agent Frank Dimaio was closing in, they headed north to San Carlos de Bariloche in May, and took a boat across Nahuel Huapi Lake into Chile.

In December 1905, Butch, Sundance, Etta and a mystery man robbed the Banco de la Nacion in Villa Mercedes, 400 miles west of Buenos Aires, before escaping back into Chile.

Six months later, Sundance took Etta to San Francisco, where she stayed. He rejoined Butch, who, under the alias James 'Santiago' Maxwell, had begun working at the Concordia Tin Mine in Santa Vera Cruz, in the Bolivian Andes.

Almost unbelievably, their tasks included guarding the mine's payroll. They kept their hands off the Concordia cash, but in 1908, a railroad-construction payroll was stolen south of La Paz, by 'three Yankees'. It's not known if Butch and Sundance were the culprits, but they left the mine around then after Sundance drunkenly blabbed about their past.

They're next seen near the Bolivian mining centre of Tupiza, scoping out a heist while

SIDE BY SIDE?
Like a lot of outlaws, the pair often avoided having their photos taken. It's thought that this is a rare photo of Butch (standing) and the Kid (seated next to him), together

staying with Brit AG Francis. On 4 November 1908, two masked Americans ambushed a silver mine's payroll guard, stealing a mule and 15,000 Bolivian pesos. Gangs of miners and the military were soon searching the area for the thieves.

They fled to Tomahuaico, seeking refuge with Francis. Loose-lipped Sundance told their host about the hold-up, but claimed he'd "never hurt or killed a man except in self-defence, and had never stolen from the poor, but only from rich corporations".

Warned about an approaching military patrol, the outlaws hastened along San Juan del Oro and overnighted in Estarca, before continuing to San Vicente, where they sought lodging in the house of Bonifacio Casasola.

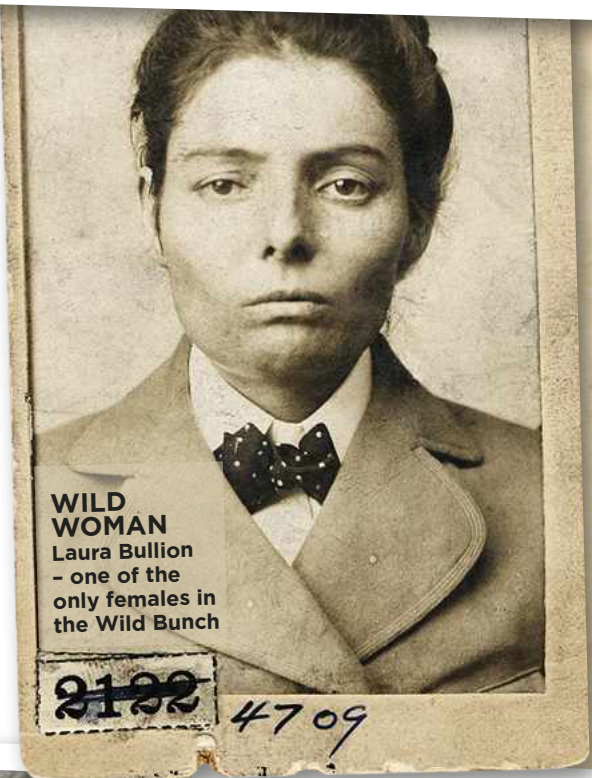
Recognising the stolen mule outside this house, a town official alerted a small army unit stationed close by. As two soldiers and a police inspector approached the house late on 6 November, Butch opened fire, killing one of the soldiers.

A gunfight ensued and army captain Justo Concha ordered the house to be surrounded. At about 2am, screams were heard from within, followed by two gunshots and then silence. At dawn, Concha sent Casasola into the building, where he found two bodies. One had died from a shot to the forehead, the other to one in his temple. The police concluded that Butch had put his fatally wounded partner out of his misery before turning his gun on himself.

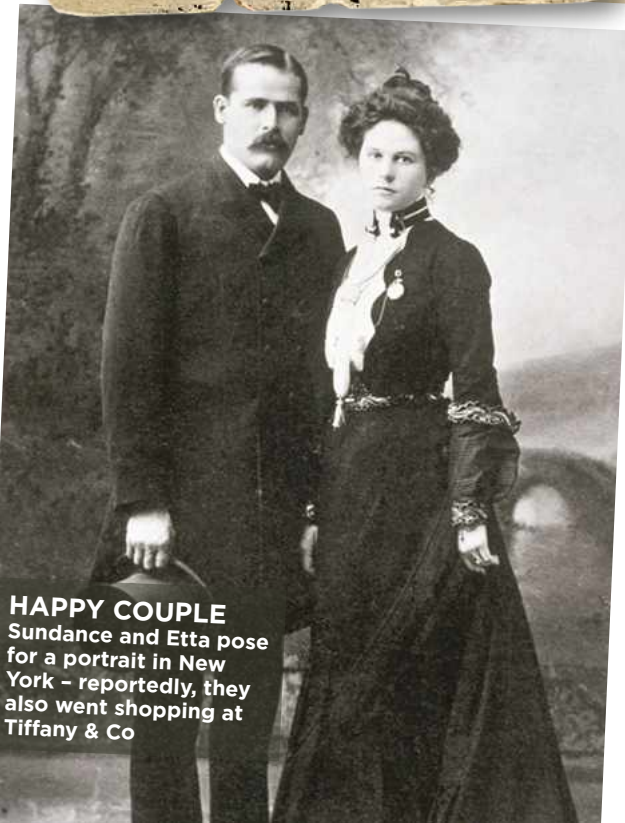
The mine's wages were recovered and the bodies were identified by the payroll guard they robbed, but no one knew their names and they were buried as 'desconocidos', unknowns, in San Vicente cemetery.

With uncertainty surrounding the identity of the dead bandits, the Pinkertons never officially stopped their manhunt for Butch and Sundance. In 1921, William Pinkerton told an agent he'd received intelligence that Sundance was in a Peruvian jail after an attempted bank robbery committed with Butch, the latter having escaped to Argentina. Butch's sister was also among those who claimed the pair survived, insisting that her brother returned to the US.

Despite DNA testing, the remains at the cemetery have never been positively identified. In terms of hard evidence, the trail goes cold after the San Vicente shoot out. Whether it's Parker and Longabaugh buried in the Bolivian outback or not, the characters Butch and Sundance died in November 1908. ☹



WILD WOMAN
Laura Bullion
– one of the
only females in
the Wild Bunch



HAPPY COUPLE
Sundance and Etta pose
for a portrait in New
York – reportedly, they
also went shopping at
Tiffany & Co

THE JOURNEY IN NUMBERS

2.5m

The Wild Bunch's total haul in today's US dollars

4000

The bounty, in US dollars, that was put on Butch's head

700

The miles the pair would have ridden across freezing terrain to commit the 1905 Valentine's Day robbery

15,000

The number of Bolivian pesos seized in the pair's last stick-up

5

The number of women who ever went inside Robbers Roost

1300

The number of sheep the trio kept on their ranch, plus cows and horses

ON THE RUN

The outlaws knew the topography of Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Texas like the backs of their riding gloves, and used features like the Hole-in-the-Wall to lose pursuers. In South America, Butch and Sundance quickly learnt how to make the new terrain work in their favour. At home in the mountains, they gravitated towards the Andes and used the peaks, the Pampas and the Patagonian Steppe to escape.



GET HOOKED



TRAVEL

To visit the pretty Andean town of Cholila (home to the outlaws for four peaceful years), modern-day travellers need to drive along National Route 40. Buses run from Esquel.

Follow in the footsteps of Butch, the Kid and Etta by crossing the Andes via the Lake Districts of Argentina and Chile. Ferries run between Bariloche, Argentina and Puerto Varas, Chile, crossing the Nahuel Huapi, Frias and Todos los Santos lakes.

The San Vicente town sign reads "Here lie Butch Cassidy and Sundance Kid." The Bolivian mining settlement, where the outlaws were allegedly killed, can be reached by car between Tupiza from Uyuni. While the house at the centre of the shoot-out is gone, the cemetery where the outlaws' bodies may lie is still there.

FILM

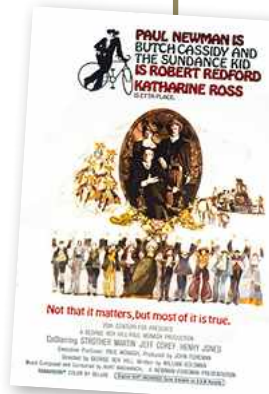
The 1969 film *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid* won William Goldman an Academy Award® for Best Original Screenplay. A non-traditional Western, the affable personalities of the bandits outshine their misdeeds. Its claim to be "mostly true" is considered fair by most historians.

BOOKS

Numerous books have been written about the exploits of Butch and Sundance, including Lula Parker Betenson's, *Butch Cassidy, My Brother* – in which she claims her brother returned to the US very much alive after 1908. Also see Larry Pointer's 1977 book *In Search of Butch Cassidy*.

EXPERIENCE

Six- and eight-day Outlaw Trail Rides can be taken across Wyoming and through the Hole-in-the-Wall – the gap in the rock that was used as an escape route by bandits including the Wild Bunch. See www.thundermountaintours.com for more.



Braveheart

Mark Glancy separates the fact from the fiction of Mel Gibson's historically inspired epic, *Braveheart*, and discovers a legend that needed no exaggeration...

Mel Gibson's biopic of the Scottish patriot William Wallace is one of the most controversial historical films ever made. The debates surrounding the film can be corralled into two opposing camps. Its detractors regard it as a historical farrago. Like Gibson's other forays into history, *Braveheart* is by turns cloyingly sentimental and savagely violent, and the past is twisted and distorted to suit these ends. Numerous articles, books and websites have been written detailing its falsehoods. Nevertheless, its admirers enjoy it as an action-packed epic and as a celebration of Scottish heroism, history and heritage. Not since the musical *Brigadoon* (1954) had a film so lovingly featured bagpipes, kilts and misty highland landscapes. These qualities, together with the film's celebration of the rebellion of a common man against an authoritarian power, enabled *Braveheart* to win five Academy Awards® and earn over \$200 million at box offices around the world.

MAN OF MYSTERY

Long before *Braveheart*, Wallace's story was told in Blind Harry's epic poem, *The Wallace*. For centuries, this was second only to *The Bible* as the most widely read book in Scotland. Written more than a century after Wallace's death, Blind Harry's account is compromised by the limitations of oral history and the aim of recreating Wallace as a chivalrous hero. Historians have struggled to piece together even the most basic facts of Wallace's life, including the year and place of his birth. Blind Harry placed his birth in Elderslie in Renfrewshire, though claims are also made for Ellerslie in Ayrshire. The year is variously estimated to have been between 1260 and 1278. It is thought that his father was a nobleman and land-owner, and



THE FACTS

Director:

Mel Gibson

Cast:

Mel Gibson,
Patrick McGoohan,
Peter Hanly,
Sophie Marceau,
Catherine
McCormack,
Angus Macfadyen

What do you think of *Braveheart*? Is it an amazing epic or a confused shambles? Get in touch and let us know:

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editor@historyrevealed.com

William may have been educated, so he was not quite the man-of-the-people that Mel Gibson's screen characterisation suggests. All agree, however, that he cut a striking figure. The tall, muscular, handsome man's impressive stature and calm manner gave him an air of authority that inspired his followers.

During Wallace's youth, Scotland enjoyed relative stability and prosperity, as well as peace with England. But when the longstanding Scottish King, Alexander III, died in 1286, Scotland was thrown into turmoil. The King's closest heir was his three year-old granddaughter, Margaret, the Maid of Norway. King Edward I of England proposed that his son, the future King Edward II, should marry Margaret, thereby drawing the two countries together, but Margaret became ill on the sea journey to Scotland in 1290,

and died soon after reaching Orkney. Her death left a host of tenuous yet competing claims to the throne. During the interregnum, civil war loomed as factions gathered behind the two strongest contenders, John Balliol and Robert the Bruce. The Guardians of Scotland, a group of bishops and lords appointed to safeguard the country's interests, invited Edward I to settle the matter, known as the Great Cause, 1291-2. Edward, however, had recently conquered Wales, and was intent on using the Scottish crisis to strengthen his control over Scotland's compliant nobility, and thereby subdue the country itself. Edward insisted that English troops should take over Scottish castles. He required Scotland's noblemen to

OUT OF THE BLUE

The iconic **blue war paint** streaked across the faces of these Scottish soldiers is very unlikely to have been used in the real battle. Ancient Scots *did* paint their faces blue to **scare off the Romans**, but that was many centuries earlier.

“They may take our lives, but they’ll never take our freedom!”

LEFT: William Wallace leads the Scots into battle against the English

MAIN: In the movie, Mel Gibson heads up an army that appears much more tribal than it would have been



ODD COUPLE

The romance between **Isabella of France** and William Wallace, and the suggestion that Isabella was pregnant with Wallace's child at the time of his death, is nonsensical. Isabella was **nine years old** when Wallace was executed and she had not yet been to England.



“I’ve come to beg for the life of William Wallace...”

FAR LEFT: The Wallace of the film makes quite an impression on Isabella of France
LEFT: The real Isabella has a fascinating story – she waged war against her husband, Edward II of England, successfully overthrowing him in 1327

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Reportedly, William Wallace was **never known as Braveheart** – it seems that nickname was awarded, posthumously, to Robert the Bruce. According to folklore, **Bruce's heart** was carried into a battle of the Crusades after his death.



"You have bled with Wallace, now bleed with me..."

LEFT: After Wallace's capture and death, Robert the Bruce went on to become King of the Scots, and is still considered a national hero

MAIN: In the film, Bruce betrays Wallace at the Battle of Falkirk, but actually he was one of the rebel leader's most important followers

< take an oath of allegiance, recognising him not only as King of England but as the 'superior lord of Scotland'. Having decided that John Balliol had the strongest claim to the Scottish crown, Edward also ensured that when Balliol was enthroned, on St Andrew's Day in 1292, the new King of Scotland pledged his loyalty to the English monarch.

Not all Scots were so compliant. Wallace's father is said to have refused to take an oath of fealty to the King of England and to have died in a skirmish with an English knight at Loudoun Hill in 1291. This, if accurate, and other indignities inflicted by English troops, added to William's

bitter resentment. His involvement with Scotland's fight for independence thus began with small-scale attacks on English soldiers, but as his reputation grew, he attracted scores of followers, and the attacks became more ambitious, including raids on English garrisons.

RISE OF A HERO

To the English he was of course a notorious outlaw, but to the Scots he was a hero, who proved that the English were not inviolable conquerors. This was certainly the lesson of his greatest victory, in the Battle of Stirling Bridge on

SINISTER SET UP

Edward I, who, in the film, grants English nobles the right to sleep with peasant brides on their wedding nights – but this didn't really happen

11 September 1297. By this time, Wallace had joined forces with another Scot nationalist, Andrew Murray, but they were still far outnumbered by the English troops. The two forces aligned on either side of the Forth with Stirling Bridge between them. The English were so confident of victory over the ragtag Scots that they proceeded towards them, crossing the narrow bridge from the south to the north bank. The Scots waited until half the troops were across, and then launched their attack. The English were trapped between the bridge and a tight bend in the river. In the ensuing slaughter, over 5,000 English troops (cavalry and infantry) died.

This was an astonishing victory, over a far more powerful army, and in the months that followed, Wallace was emboldened to launch attacks



HARD TO WATCH

Gibson's Wallace had a considerably **tamer execution** than the real-life one – possibly to make it easier on modern film viewers. Instead of the full **hanging, drawing and quartering** treatment, Wallace is just hanged, stretched and gutted.



“Every man dies, not every man really lives...”

LEFT: A solemn William Wallace, shackled and beaten, is taken to his grim execution
ABOVE: William Wallace is so revered to this day that this memorial, near the place of his death in London, is still regularly visited by Scottish patriots

“To the English he was a notorious outlaw, but to the Scots he was a hero”

in northern England (although in Northumberland and Cumberland rather than on York, as the film had it). Back at home, he was knighted and became a Guardian of Scotland.

COST OF FREEDOM

Wallace's fortunes turned when King Edward I led an invasion of Scotland with a vast army, including many Irish and Welsh troops. With a hail of arrows falling upon them, the Scots lost the Battle of Falkirk on 22 July 1298. Wallace was not yet captured or killed – he went on to serve as an envoy, seeking support for Scotland in France and elsewhere. Edward placed a high price on Wallace's head, and he was eventually betrayed and captured. He now faced a gruesome execution. On 23 August 1305, he was dragged through the streets of London to

Smithfield, where he was hanged, drawn and quartered.

The war against the English went on, initially under King Robert the Bruce, and until the Treaty of Berwick granted Scottish independence in 1357. Yet Wallace's legend never dimmed. His uncompromising stance on independence, his refusal to bow to English power and authority, and his martyrdom, make him an irresistible figurehead for the nationalist cause. It is a cause that persists to this day, as the upcoming referendum demonstrates, and it is ill-served by a film as distorted as *Braveheart*. Its fabrications would make even Blind Harry blush. Wallace's story hardly requires such embellishments, and the tale gains little by being twisted to suit the contrivances of the modern action film. 🍷

Ones to watch: Scottish history films

The Bruce

(Bob Carruthers, 1996)
In the wake of *Braveheart*, the story of Scotland's warrior King is given a disappointingly low-budget treatment.

Mary, Queen of Scots

(Charles Jarrott, 1971)
Vanessa Redgrave and Glenda Jackson star as Mary Stuart and Elizabeth Tudor.

Rob Roy

(Michael Caton-Jones, 1995) Set in the 18th century, and with Liam



Liam Neeson takes the title role in *Rob Roy*

Neeson in the lead, this is another tale of Scottish heroism and English villainy.

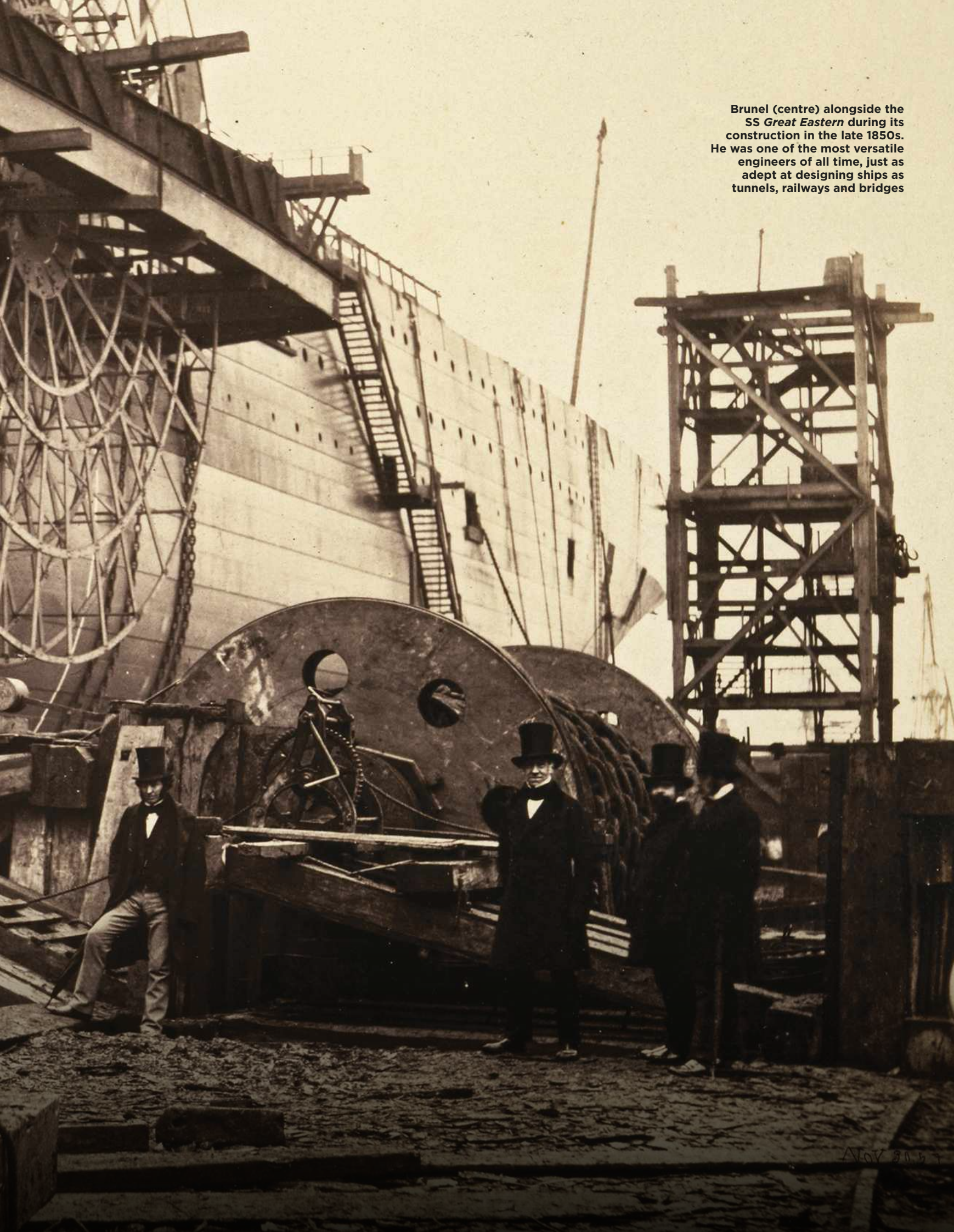


THE HISTORY MAKERS
BRUNEL

BRUNEL: THE GREAT ENGINEER

Original, extravagant and daring, Isambard Kingdom Brunel dedicated his life to his work, changing Britain – and the world – forever, explains **Eugene Byrne**

Brunel (centre) alongside the
SS *Great Eastern* during its
construction in the late 1850s.
He was one of the most versatile
engineers of all time, just as
adept at designing ships as
tunnels, railways and bridges

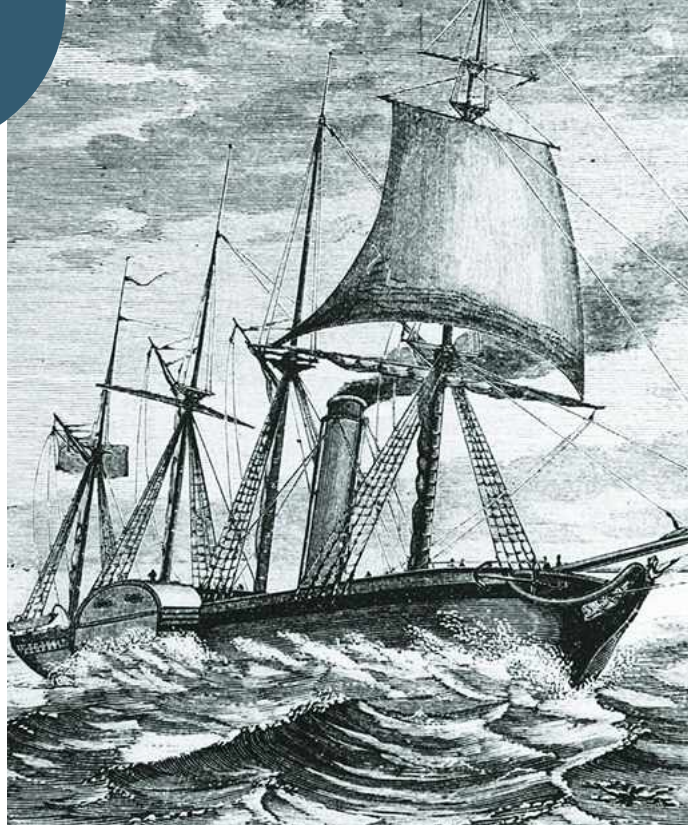
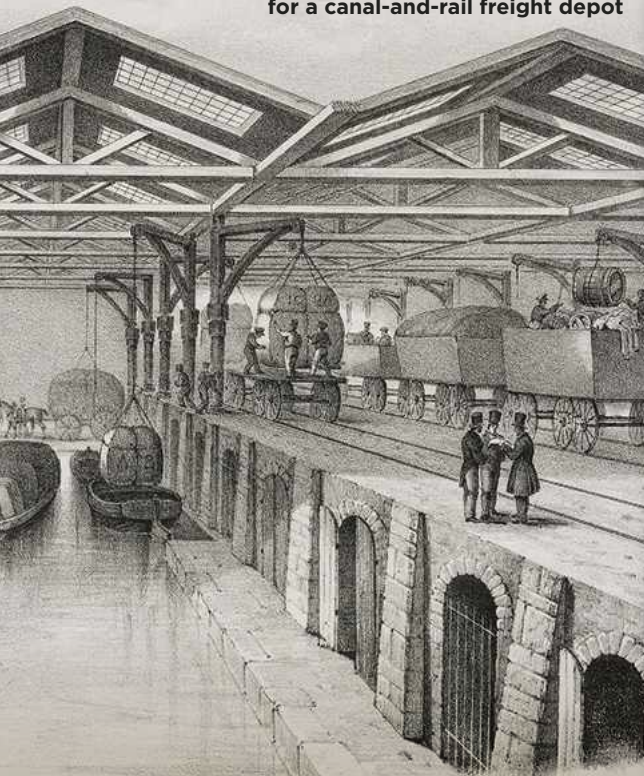


Nov 30 57



MARCH 1833

Aged just 26, Brunel becomes chief engineer of the first railway in the world to be designed as an integrated system. His plans encompassed everything from the buildings to the locomotives, as shown in this design for a canal-and-rail freight depot



APRIL 1838 SS GREAT WESTERN

At 32 years old, Brunel is responsible for designing the largest passenger ship in the world. It is conceived as an extension of the Great Western Railway line, to take passengers from London to New York via Bristol. The vessel's maiden

voyage, in 1838, proves that ships can cross the Atlantic quickly and safely under steam power alone. However, passengers complain of the persistent smell of animal fats that had to be used to grease her machinery.



When Isambard Kingdom Brunel, the young son of celebrated French engineer Marc Brunel, was attending boarding school in Hove, he predicted the collapse of a building opposite the school. With a storm looming, bets were placed with his classmates. The next morning, the young Brunel collected his winnings over breakfast.

It sounds like the stuff of legend, but this is a legendary figure, even in today's Britain. Brunel is a great British hero over 200 years after his birth. He came second to Winston Churchill in a 2002 BBC poll to find the greatest Briton of all time, and was played by Kenneth Branagh as one of the central figures of Danny Boyle's London 2012 Olympics opening ceremony. His vitality in the public consciousness is partly due to the fact that so many of his engineering works live on, incorporated into modern life, such as their ingenuity and effectiveness.

But while his place in history was always going to be assured by his engineering skills, it was the charisma of the man and his work that gave him iconic status.

"He once insisted on building a bridge on a principle which was condemned by competent

critics," reported a Bristol newspaper, long after he died. "The bridge, which had cost ten thousand pounds, collapsed and the directors remonstrated with their engineer on the waste of money involved.

"Brunel was equal to the occasion. He triumphantly retorted that he had saved the company hundreds of thousands of pounds, for he argued if the structure had not collapsed he would have built all the bridges on the system the same way."

The story sums up Brunel's reputation. Always experimenting, always wanting to find new and better ways of doing things, always coming out on top – and able to persuade hard-nosed shareholders they should invest more. The glory of Bristol's Clifton Suspension Bridge shows that the majority of his bets did come off, often in spectacular fashion.

FOLLOW THE FATHER

The apple didn't fall far from the tree for the Brunels. Isambard's father, Marc (1769-1849), was a Normandy-born engineer who left France for his own safety during the French Revolution. Shortly before he left, he had fallen for English girl, Sophia Kingdom, and promised he would return for her. Marc went first to America where he was briefly Chief Engineer for the city of New

York. Sophia, meanwhile, was interned by Revolutionary authorities when Britain declared war on France in 1793, and for almost a year lived in fear of being guillotined. She was eventually released and returned to England in 1795. Marc came to Britain four years later, with a proposition for the Admiralty. He had devised a system to manufacture the huge numbers of pulley-blocks the Royal Navy needed for its ships' rigging. One of the first things he did on arriving was reclaim his betrothed, and they married late in 1799.

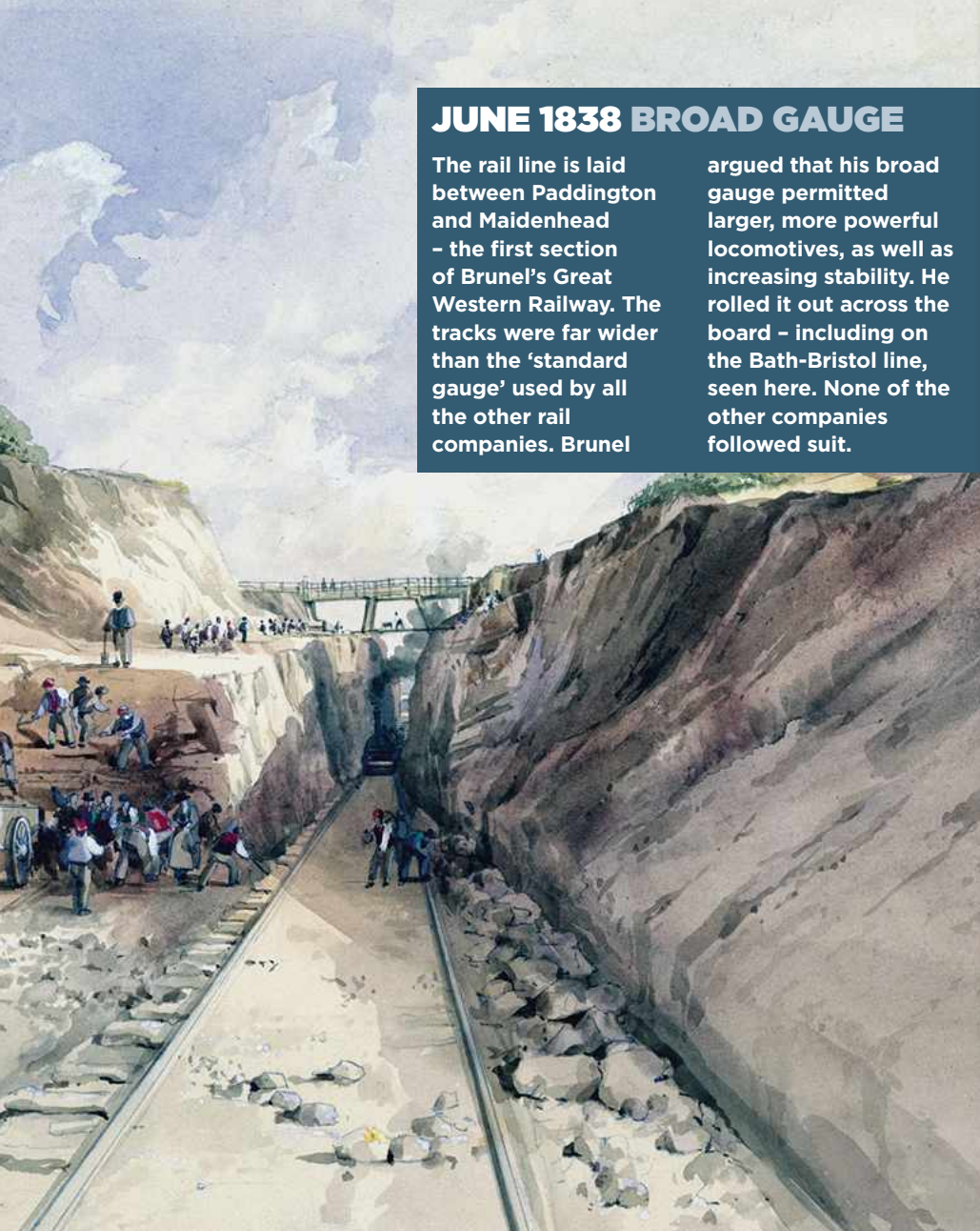
In Britain, Marc Brunel designed buildings, bridges and steamships, and devised some of the world's first mass-production processes. As a result his talents were used well during the Napoleonic wars. When Isambard was born in 1806, the family – Marc, Sophia and daughters Sophia and Emma – was living in Portsmouth, where Marc had built a factory for mass-producing his pulley blocks for the Royal Navy.

During a happy childhood, Isambard flourished in what his father regarded as the two key elements of engineering – drawing and maths (he had learned Euclidean geometry by eight). By the time he was at boarding school in Hove, the boy was making architectural plans of the town buildings, just for fun.

JUNE 1838 BROAD GAUGE

The rail line is laid between Paddington and Maidenhead – the first section of Brunel's Great Western Railway. The tracks were far wider than the 'standard gauge' used by all the other rail companies. Brunel

argued that his broad gauge permitted larger, more powerful locomotives, as well as increasing stability. He rolled it out across the board – including on the Bath-Bristol line, seen here. None of the other companies followed suit.



**JEREMY CLARKSON,
BROADCASTER AND JOURNALIST**
**"Brunel built modern Britain
and Britain built the world, which
means Brunel built the world."**



With the wars over, his father sent him to France to complete his education, first to Caen and then to Lycée Henri-IV in Paris. Marc regarded Britain as the best place for engineering practice, but France as the best for theory. And the 5'3" Isambard always had something to prove – many felt because of his height, but perhaps also because of the shadow of his father. Marc's three-month imprisonment for debts when Isambard was 15 may have been a factor, as well.

Isambard joined the family firm on his return, working with Marc on a bewildering range of schemes – a printing press, a copying machine, a system for making decorative packaging with foil, a sawmill, a steam engine, a canon-boring mill, suspension bridges for French colonies...

The biggest project was the Thames Tunnel. Work began at Rotherhithe in 1825, using Marc's patented 'tunnelling shield', which enabled miners to dig away sections of soil while bricklayers worked behind to line and secure the tunnel.

Rather than clay, the shield came up against sand, gravel and rotting sewage. The tunnel was poorly ventilated, and the foul-smelling air carried quantities of methane. The men suffered fevers, temporary blindness, vomiting, hallucinations and even the loss of fingernails. Eager to prove himself, 20-year-old Isambard took charge of day-to-day operations.

The first flood happened on 18 May 1827. Water crashed through the ceiling of the tunnel and a huge wave rushed through. Isambard

JULY 1845

The first iron-hulled ocean-going steamship driven by propeller, the *SS Great Britain* was designed to run regularly between Bristol and New York, but her high cost forced her owners out of business



rescued one of the older men as everyone struggled to escape.

Once work resumed, Isambard staged a daring publicity stunt to reassure investors and the public. A banquet was held in the tunnel itself; 50 distinguished guests dined, accompanied by music from the band of the Coldstream Guards. He also commissioned an artist to record the event.

In January 1828, the water burst in with greater ferocity. Brunel was trapped under a fallen timber, suffering a damaged knee and internal injuries. Six men were killed.

Marc took control of the project again, but investor confidence had collapsed and work stopped. The tunnel was eventually completed in 1843, when it was hailed as a modern wonder of the world (it is still used by the London Underground today). Marc Brunel was knighted in 1841 by Queen Victoria.

BRISTOL FASHION

While recovering from the accident, Isambard visited Bristol. He found that the city fathers were running a competition for a design for a suspension bridge that would cross the Avon Gorge. He entered a design (with some help from his father).

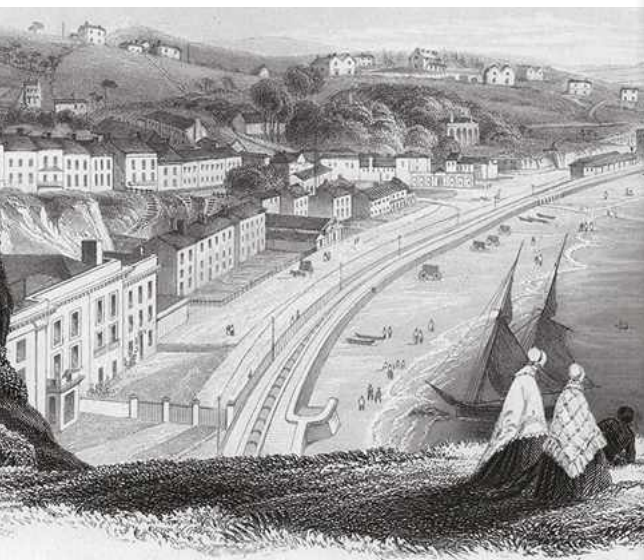
The contest judge was Thomas Telford, the greatest engineer of the day. He thought Brunel's design "pretty and ingenious" but reckoned it would collapse in a high wind. Brunel was certain it would not, and that the whole gorge



THE HISTORY MAKERS BRUNEL

SEPTEMBER 1847

For the South Devon Railway, Brunel develops a system that uses pneumatic propulsion. Sadly, key elements are corroded by the sea air and, allegedly, attract rats. The line runs for just a year and loses a great deal of money



JANUARY 1858 SS GREAT EASTERN

The SS *Great Eastern* is launched in London. For more than 40 years, it will be the biggest ship ever built, but it is beset by issues.

Technical and financial problems, and ill-feeling between Brunel and

the shipbuilder caused the engineer much stress, which may have contributed to his death. It was a commercial disaster, though it was used to lay telegraph cable across the Atlantic. Eventually it was scrapped in 1889.



DECEMBER 1864

Brunel's Clifton Suspension Bridge is completed after his death. Some modifications are made to strengthen it, and Brunel's original decorative features are not included. Designed for horse-drawn and pedestrian traffic, it is still in use and takes over 10,000 vehicles a day

could be safely spanned by a suspension bridge. Telford ruled that none of the other designs were suitable either, and came up with one of his own. Bristol's Bridge Committee held another contest with a new judge. After furious behind-the-scenes lobbying, Brunel won.

The project would be dogged by financial problems and a collapse in local business confidence following riots in Bristol in 1831 (when Brunel enrolled as a voluntary constable, armed, it was said, with a chair-back).

Clifton Suspension Bridge, though, got him noticed, and when, over the winter of 1832-3 a consortium of businessmen decided to build one of the newfangled 'rail-ways' from Bristol to London, Isambard was chosen to survey the route. This completed, he was appointed as engineer to build it. He was just 26, but railways were new to everyone. The wunderkind was entrusted with this hugely-expensive undertaking because there were no experts as yet, and he seemed to know what he was doing.

"It will not be the cheapest," he supposedly told the directors of what would become the Great Western Railway (GWR), "but it will be the best".

He kept his word on both counts. By the time it was finished, the GWR had cost £6.5 million

(at a time when a skilled worker earned less than £1 a week), more than twice the original estimate. But it was a triumph. Structures like the Hanwell Viaduct, the Maidenhead Bridge and the Box Tunnel were all masterpieces of engineering and are in good use to this day. The whole line has such a slight gradient that it was known as 'Brunel's billiard-table'.

It was all carried off with style and humour. When critics claimed the Maidenhead Bridge was so shallow it was certain to collapse, Brunel left the scaffolding in place long after it had been finished to give the impression that he, too, was worried. And the Box Tunnel, it is claimed, is aligned so that the Sun shines directly through it every 9 April – Brunel's birthday.

Long before it was completed, he was in demand as a railway engineer. Though he enjoyed spending time with his wife, Mary and their children, he was a life-long workaholic because, it's been said, there was nothing else in life that was as interesting as his work.

Brunel remained hugely ambitious, too. In an age when engineers dreamed big, nobody

thought bigger. His three major ship projects – SS *Great Western*, SS *Great Britain* and SS *Great Eastern* – were each in their time the biggest vessels in the world.

His ambitions, and the expense at which they came, made him a divisive figure. His father was knighted; he was not. His friend and fellow-engineer Robert Stephenson was buried at Westminster Abbey; after his death in 1859, Brunel was interred at Kensal Green Cemetery.

BRUNEL'S LEGACY

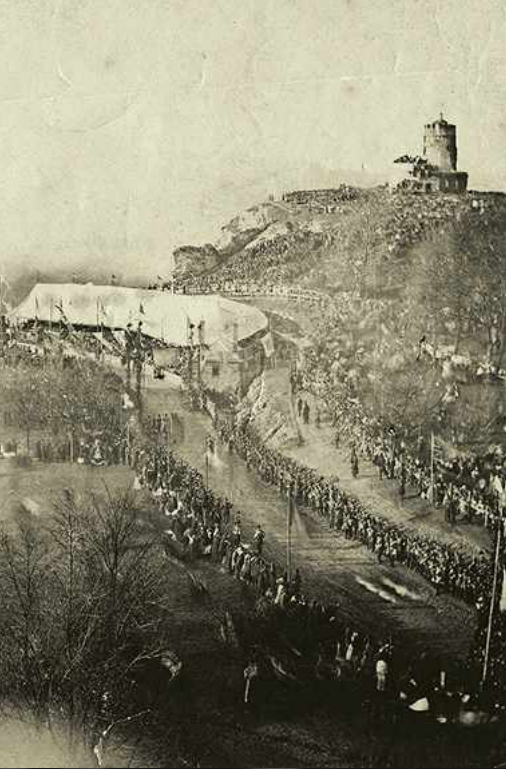
As a heavy smoker (it's said he smoked around 40 cigars a day and slept just four hours a night), the fatal stroke that struck Brunel was not a complete shock. He had suffered kidney problems for several years. But his death at the age of just 53 saw an astonishingly innovative life cut sadly short. The SS *Great Eastern* (originally named *The Leviathan*) – designed by Brunel to sail nonstop to Australia – was soon to make her maiden voyage.

Brunel would also never see his Clifton Suspension Bridge finished. It opened in 1864 after an effort by fellow engineers, Sir John Hawkshaw and William Barlow, to complete it as a tribute to his memory. At the time, it had one of the longest spans of any bridge in the world.

The later generations that didn't lose out by investing in any of Mr Brunel's projects are in a far better position to appreciate his achievements. You can argue as much as you like about his position in the hit parade of all-time Great Britons, but most would agree it would be somewhere near the top. 📍

KENNETH CLARK, ART HISTORIAN
"Although the son of a distinguished engineer... in a business that depended on sound calculations, he remained, all his life in love with the impossible."





“My ambition, or whatever it may be called (it is not the mere wish to be rich), is rather extensive... Be the first engineer and an example for future ones.”

Diary entry, 1827



POWER DRESSER

Brunel always wore his **iconic silk hat**, even when travelling in his carriage. “It is warm and airy, and you cannot improve upon it,” he once said. He also claimed it would afford his head some protection by collapsing under the weight of any objects falling on him. It was his equivalent of the modern **engineer’s hard hat**. The suspicion must also remain that, at 5’3”, he also wore it because it **improved his stature**.

Brunel’s last years are hampered by ill health, which is likely compounded by his stressful work. It is while inspecting the *SS Great Eastern*, which he poses in front of here, that he suffers the stroke that kills him in 1859



1066: the Normans came, they saw, and they conquered

Julian Humphrys tells the story of the Norman conquest and the infamous **Battle of Hastings**, when two leaders brought their armies together to fight for the throne of England

Harold may have hoped to catch the Normans by surprise at Hastings that October morning. If so, he was to be disappointed. William's scouts had warned their Duke of the enemy's approach and the Normans were themselves advancing. Harold abandoned his attack plans, and took up a defensive position on Senlac Hill, where he waited for the Normans to come to him.

CLOSE FIGHT

Some of William's army seems to have deployed into three bodies, with Bretons on the left, soldiers from France, Flanders and Picardy on the right and his own Norman troops in the centre. Although the Bayeux Tapestry makes much of the Norman knights, it's worth remembering that its creators would have sought to appeal to an aristocratic audience – in fact a

substantial part of William's army were foot soldiers, with archers and crossbowmen in the front ranks and heavy infantry behind them. The cavalry were deployed to the rear. Clearly the intention was to soften up the English lines with archery, before the infantry and cavalry moved in to finish the job.

But Harold's men proved tough nuts to crack. William's chaplain gives a good first-hand account: "The Duke and his men... came slowly up the hill... the Norman

KEY FACTS

Date: 14 October 1066

Location: Senlac Hill, Sussex, 7 miles north west of Hastings

Terrain: A steep ridge above areas of marsh

Forces: English, possibly up to 8,000; Normans, unknown but probably over 8,000

Outcome: A decisive victory for the Normans and the death of King Harold

ICONIC BATTLE

Thousands of men, from nobles to peasants, slug it out, in a battle that will leave England changed forever





TIRED TROOPS

Harold's soldiers were weary – many had **marched from London**, and there was **little time to rest** before the battle began.

WAR READY

According to one source, the Normans spent the **night before the battle** praying and confessing their sins, while the English spent it **drinking and carousing**.

foot drawing nearer provoked the English by raining death and wounds upon them with their missiles. But the English resisted valiantly... they hurled back spears and javelins and weapons of all kinds together with axes and stones fastened to pieces of wood... The English had the advantage of the ground and profited by remaining within their position in close order... and most of all from the manner in which their weapons found easy passage through the shields and armour of their enemies."

Some of these weapons must have been the fearsome two-handed axes illustrated in the Bayeux Tapestry. Suddenly, part of William's army, possibly the Bretons on the left, gave way. They poured back down the slope pursued by some of Harold's men. Soon, William's army was in danger of collapse and matters weren't helped by a rumour that the Duke himself had been killed. William acted swiftly. Riding among his men, he pushed back his helmet to show he was still alive. His men rallied, turned on their pursuers and cut them down. Indeed, it is possible that after this the Normans actually used the tactic of a feigned retreat to draw more English down from the hill.

250

The distance in miles travelled by Harold from Stamford Bridge to Hastings

FIRST FIGHT

King Harold defeats Harald Hardrada, a pretender to the English throne from Norway, less than a month before the Hastings conflict

SECOND SON

Harold became his father's heir after his elder brother, Sweyn, was exiled for **abducting** an abbess and **killing** his cousin.

END IN SIGHT

The Normans kept up the pressure. Casualties mounted on both sides and Harold's brothers, Gyrth and Leofwine, were both slain. As evening approached, William may have ordered his archers to shoot their arrows into the air, to hit the unarmoured English in the rear ranks. In the end, the relentless combination of archery, infantry and cavalry attacks seems to have thinned the English ranks sufficiently for the Norman knights to break through the shield wall. Harold, possibly struck in the eye by an arrow (the earliest accounts of the battle make no mention of this), was hacked to pieces and the English line disintegrated. Although some may have made a last stand near a ravine called the Malfosse or 'evil ditch', for the English, the day was lost. 📍

BATTLE CONTEXT

As soon as Harold was named King of England, William the Conqueror wanted to knock him off his throne. But he'd have to get in line...

William of Normandy was furious when Harold Godwinson was crowned King of England in January 1066. As far as he was concerned, the fact that a dying Edward the Confessor may have named Harold as his successor did not invalidate Edward's earlier promise to leave the throne to him. Nor did it affect Harold's oath, probably sworn in 1064, to help William's succession come about. William gathered support for an invasion, and assembled a fleet to cross the Channel.

In fact, the first challenge to Harold's kingship came from Scandinavia. In September, another claimant to the throne, King Harald Hardrada of Norway, had crossed the North Sea. Joined by Harold's own brother Tostig, he defeated two of Harold's allies at Fulford outside York. Harold rushed north and on 25 September he surprised the Norsemen at Stamford Bridge. He destroyed their army, killing both Hardrada and Tostig.

But Harold had little chance to enjoy the fruits of victory, for on

1 October, he heard that William had landed at Pevensey in Sussex. In order to deny him time to raise more troops, William wanted to bring Harold to battle as soon as possible. To provoke him into fighting he ravaged the country around Hastings. The plan worked. Harold hurried south, stopping for only a few days in London to pick up more troops. On 11 October, after sending out a fleet to cut off the Norman retreat, he marched on Hastings, perhaps hoping to catch William off guard.

THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY

The Bayeux Tapestry depicts, from a Norman point of view, the events leading up to the Norman invasion and the Battle of Hastings itself. It's a priceless account, but it has most likely been altered over time. For example, an 18th-century engraving of the Tapestry shows that the figure with an arrow in his eye – often

considered to be Harold – was originally clutching what may be a javelin. It seems that 19th-century restorers, believing that Harold was killed by an arrow, altered the Tapestry accordingly. In fact, Harold may well be the next figure along, being cut down by a mounted knight.



THE FIGHTERS

This battle saw leaders and commoners lay down their lives

The Battle of Hastings was a clash of fighting styles. Whereas the English fought on foot, the shields of the front-rank troops held close together like a wall, William's army was a flexible force of mounted knights, foot soldiers and archers. The English army was primarily made up of the fyrd, militiamen performing military service in return for land, together with an unknown number of paid household troops often known as huscarls, or housecarls. William supplemented the forces that his knights brought with them by adding a contingent of soldiers from Brittany and a number of mercenaries, notably from France and Flanders.

WARRIOR MEN

Many of the fiercest fighters would have been the English Huscarls. Professional militiamen, they were highly qualified and experienced soldiers.

RURAL RECRUITS

Peasant farmers were often called upon for military service in times of war. While their training was minimal, they were an effective force.

LIVING THE BATTLE

Thousands of re-enactors don Norman and Saxon gear to recreate the conflict at Hastings



DEADLY KNIGHTS

The French had nobility in their ranks – mounted on horseback, well-equipped and highly skilled, William's knights could be devastating against troops caught in the open.

THE MAIN PLAYERS

THE ENGLISH

HAROLD II

The son of the powerful Earl Godwin of Wessex and Gytha, the sister-in-law of King Cnut. A daring and experienced soldier, he had defeated the Welsh in 1063.



GYRTH & LEOFWINE

Harold's younger brothers. They held land in East Anglia and the south east respectively. Both were killed at Hastings.

THE NORMANS

WILLIAM OF NORMANDY

The illegitimate son of Duke Robert of Normandy. He succeeded his father at the age of eight, and held on to his title in the face of rebellions and invasions. He ruled England from 1066 until his death in 1087.



ODO OF BAYEUX

William's half-brother and Bishop of Bayeux, he fought at Hastings and was later made Earl of Kent. He died on crusade in 1097.

THE VIKINGS

HARALD HARDRADA

A warrior who became King of Norway in 1047. His claim to the English throne was based on an old promise supposedly made by King Harthacnut of England. He was killed at Stamford Bridge.



TOSTIG

Brother of Harold and Earl of Northumbria, he was exiled after a rebellion against his harsh rule. He sided with Hardrada and died at Stamford Bridge.

BATTLEFIELD HASTINGS, 1066

TWO-HANDED AXE

Feared weapon of the huscarls. Of Danish origin, it could cleave through muscle and bone but left the user exposed to spear or sword thrusts, so axemen may have fought alongside shield bearers who protected them.

SWORD

Swords were not universally carried as they were expensive, high-status weapons, often passed from father to son. Normally made from a combination of iron and steel, they were mainly used for hacking and slashing.

KITE-SHAPED SHIELD

Made from planks of wood covered in cowhide. The shape was designed to protect the legs of a mounted soldier, although the Bayeux Tapestry shows them also being carried by English foot soldiers.

ROUND SHIELD

The metal boss in the centre protected the bearer's hand but also enabled the shield to be used as a punching weapon.

LONG MAIL SHIRT

Made from thousands of interlocking rings of mail. Worn over padding, it offered good defence against cuts and thrusts but was less effective against percussive blows.

BOW & ARROWS

The Bayeux Tapestry suggests that bows and arrows were employed in great numbers by the Normans. Crossbows were also used – slower to load, but with greater power.

WEAPONRY AND ARMOUR

High status soldiers on both sides wore long mail shirts, known as hauberks by the Normans and byrnie by the English. The English fyrdsmen were expected to bring their own arms and equipment on campaign, so some may have had mail armour while others would have been equipped with nothing more than a shield and spear. William's archers almost certainly wore no armour, other than perhaps a leather cap.

70

Approximate length in metres of the Bayeux Tapestry today. Originally it may have been longer.

THE NORMAN CONQUEST

What began as a struggle over who should rule England turned out to have consequences for the country as a whole. The Norman conquest led to closer political and economic ties with north-west Europe,

extensive reforms to the Church, and the replacement of the old ruling class by a new French-speaking elite. This can still be seen (or heard) in our language today – note how milk is an English word while cream is French, and that animals' names are English in origin when they're on the farm (for example pig) but French when they're on the table (pork).

BUTCHERING THE LANGUAGE

The Normans changed the English language, especially words about food



ECCLESIASTICAL CLUE

The site has, perhaps, one of England's greatest war memorials – Battle Abbey

WHERE, EXACTLY, WAS THE BATTLE FOUGHT?

Battle Abbey is a key piece of evidence. The *Peterborough Chronicle* says: "On the very spot where God granted him the conquest of England he [William] caused a great Abbey to be built." A *Time Team* investigation looked into claims that the battle

was fought elsewhere. The experts were not convinced. It concluded that Senlac Hill was an excellent defensive position, and suggested that a spot (now a roundabout) only about 100 metres east of Battle Abbey was the likely centre of action.

MILITIAMEN

Some of Harold's forces may have ridden to the battlefield. But they all fight on foot.

A WALL OF SHIELDS

The English form a shield wall that is difficult to break

HILL

The terrain is on the Saxons' side, as the Normans have to attack uphill

INFANTRY

These are the most numerous of the forces, and engage in brutal, hand-to-hand combat

ARCHERS

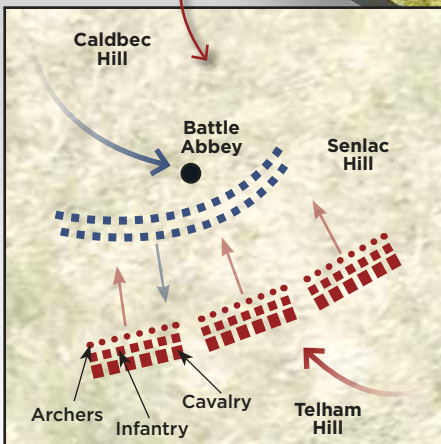
Attacking from a distance, they cause many deaths. In general, they are used at the beginning of a conflict to break up enemy lines

CAVALRY

The equivalent of modern-day tanks, their function is to smash through enemy lines.

UPHILL BATTLE

The battle takes place on Senlac Hill – with the English holding the best position at the top. Maintaining a closed-shield formation, they create an almost-impenetrable armoured 'wall'. Though the Normans have to attack uphill, they do have a few advantages – possibly greater numbers and certainly more tactical options, with the ability to mix harassing archery with all-out attack.



WHAT HAPPENED NEXT

He might have beaten Harold and his army, but it would be a long time before William would win over England...

William wasn't to enter London for another two months. After resting at Hastings, his army captured Dover and then, following a pause to recover from an outbreak of dysentery, took Canterbury.

When a detachment of William's cavalry found London Bridge heavily defended, William opted against a full-blown assault on the capital. He instead embarked on a destructive march through nearby Surrey and Hampshire. Burning and pillaging towns as they went, his troops captured the royal treasure at Winchester. By mid-November,

William's troops had crossed the Thames and were based at Wallingford.

Within England's ranks, a new king was suggested – the young Edgar Atheling, a grandson of the earlier ruler, King Edmund II. Edgar was proclaimed the monarch, but without the leadership of Harold Godwinson's powerful family, the English resistance rapidly began to crumble. Prominent nobles and powerful clergymen deserted Edgar, fleeing the capital. Come mid-December the remaining English leaders in London submitted to William at Berkhamsted.

On Christmas Day 1066, William was crowned King of England in Westminster Abbey. Mistaking shouts of acclamation for a burgeoning riot, his soldiers set fire to the surrounding buildings. The service was concluded amidst clouds of smoke, the new King shaking like a leaf.

It was to take another five years of brutal campaigning, especially in the north, before William was able to establish control over all of England. However, their defeat at Hastings had cost the English their best chance of stopping the invasion in its tracks.

GET HOOKED!

Find out more about the battle and its legacy

VISIT THE BATTLEFIELD

Battle Abbey was built on the site of the conflict, on the order of William the Conqueror. Along with the surviving parts of the battlefield and the accompanying museum, you can also explore the atmospheric abbey remains, which are now in the care of English Heritage.

www.english-heritage.org.uk



OUR EXPERTS

EMILY BRAND

Writer, historian and genealogist. Emily's most recent book is *Mr Darcy's Guide to Courtship* (Old House Books, 2013)



JULIAN HUMPHRYS

Development Officer for The Battlefields Trust and author of *Clash of Arms: Twelve English Battles* (English Heritage, 2006)



GREG JENNER

Former Historical Consultant for BBC's *Horrible Histories*. His first book, *A Million Years in a Day*, will be published in 2015



RUPERT MATTHEWS

Author and journalist. Rupert's forthcoming book *On the Trail of the Real King Arthur* will be published in September



SEAN LANG

Senior Lecturer at Anglia Ruskin University and author of *Nazi Foreign Policy, 1933-39* (Philip Allan Updates, 2009)



MILES RUSSELL

Senior Lecturer of Archaeology at Bournemouth Uni and author of *The Piltdown Man Hoax: Case Closed* (The History Press, 2012)



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Wondering about a particular event in history? Don't rack your brains - our panel of experts can provide the answer, so get in touch



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WHY DID HIPPOCRATES EAT EARWAX?

Often dubbed the Father of Medicine, Hippocrates of Kos (c460-375 BC) came from a family of doctors and underwent the usual training at the local 'asclepeion' temple - where priests treated the sick using religious magic, dream interpretation and snake-worship.

Yet, Hippocrates rejected such supernatural causality and argued for a rational, bodily explanation for illnesses. His belief was that the body had four 'humours' - black bile, yellow bile, blood and phlegm - and that these fitted into a sort of elemental Venn diagram of hot, cold, wet and dry. Disease was the result of imbalances in these elements caused by diet, climate and living habits, and had nothing to do with meddling gods.

But how did he diagnose what ailed a patient? Well, he advocated

the analysis of urine, faeces, pus, mucus, vomit, sweat and earwax, and was even prepared to taste some of them. He suggested bitter earwax was a sign of good health, but sweet wax was cause for alarm.

Humorism was dominant in medicine until well into the mid-19th century, giving rise to many stories of blood-lettings, purgative vomits, and seemingly barbaric treatments dished out to peasants and princes alike. But Hippocrates had actually been a cautious, gentle doctor and had vigorously demanded high standards of ethics from his followers, which is why modern doctors honour his name by taking a Hippocratic Oath to do no harm. GJ

DID YOU KNOW?

BOYS PLAYING GIRLS PLAYING BOYS

In Shakespeare's theatre, female roles were played by boys, even in love stories. But in some of his plays girls disguise themselves as boys, so the boys played girls dressing up as boys. Confusing!



BORDER CONTROL

Invasors have tried their luck more recently than you might think

When was Britain last invaded?

Most people think the answer is 1066, but it's not. The French invaded England in 1216 at the request of the barons fighting King John, though since the barons were themselves French, this invasion wasn't quite as foreign as it looked. During the Irish rebellion against Queen Elizabeth (1594-1603), a

small Spanish force landed briefly at Kinsale to help the rebels. Some historians claim that William of Orange's landing in 1688 at the head of a Dutch army was the last successful foreign invasion of England, though since he'd been invited by Parliament not everyone agrees. In 1796, a large French invasion force was only beaten

back from Bantry Bay in Ireland by bad weather, and two years later the French landed and won the Battle of Castlebar before being forced to surrender to the British. A small French force led by a not very competent Irish-American landed at Fishguard in Wales in 1797, got drunk and were promptly rounded up - 12 of them by a feisty local lady called Jemima Nicholas. In their befuddled state the French had mistaken the women's traditional red shawls and black hats for advancing British infantry! SL



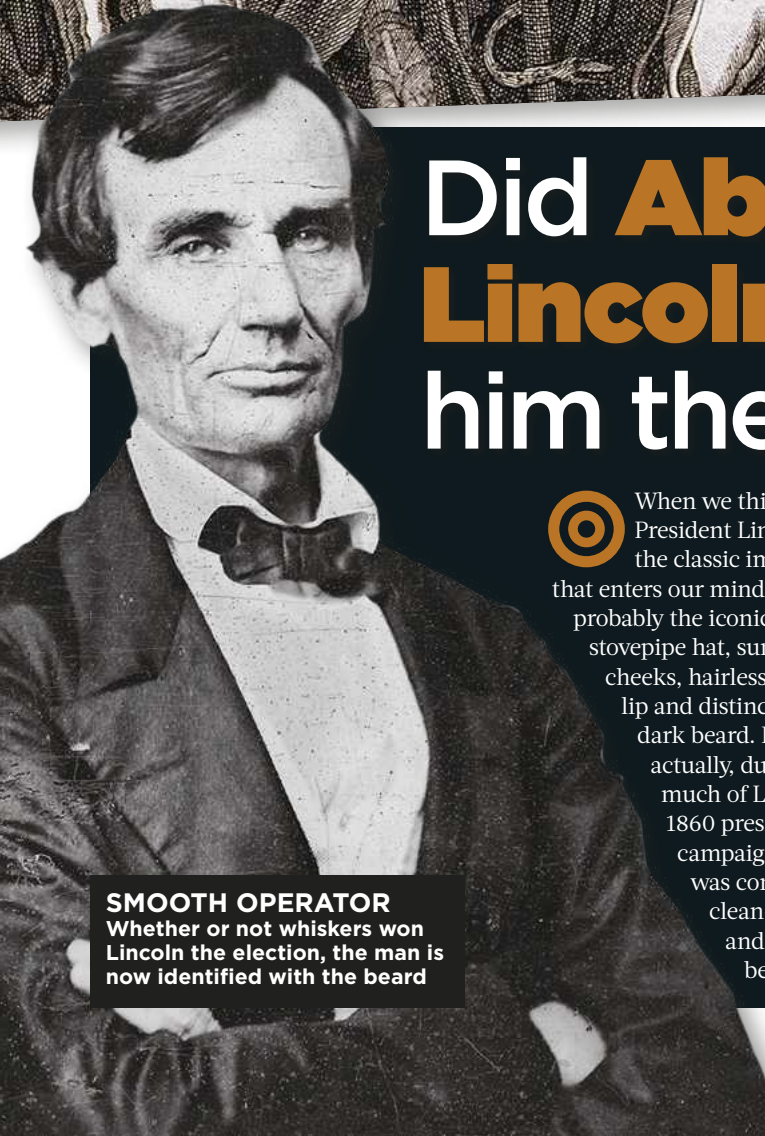
A MATTER OF TASTE
Hippocrates taught his followers how to analyse bodily fluids, including which they should taste

WHY WAS ETHELRED UNREADY?



Ethelred II became King of England at a young age

- between nine and 12
- following the murder of his half-brother Edward in 978. His reign coincided with major attacks on England by the Vikings and his attempts to combat them were hampered by poor leadership, corruption and errors of judgement. By 1013, he had been forced into exile and although he returned as King the following year, he died in 1016. Ethelred's actual name was Æthelred, which meant 'noble counsel', or 'well-advised'. However, later chroniclers looked at his disastrous reign and dubbed him 'unraed' or 'ill-advised', and as time went on this was corrupted into 'unready'. MR



Did Abraham Lincoln's beard win him the election?



When we think of President Lincoln, the classic image that enters our mind is probably the iconic stovepipe hat, sunken cheeks, hairless top lip and distinctive dark beard. But, actually, during much of Lincoln's 1860 presidential campaign, he was completely clean-shaven and had been

so his entire life. So, what prompted the face-fuzz?

Rather charmingly, he had received a letter in October from an 11-year-old girl named Grace Bedell who'd cheekily recommended: "let your whiskers grow...[as] you would look a great deal better for your face is so thin". This, she thought, would better woo the ladies, who would then convince their husbands to vote for him. Kindly, Lincoln responded: "As to the whiskers, having never worn any, do you not think people would call it a silly affectation if I were to begin it now?" This seemed to be a

gentle 'thanks-but-no-thanks', and yet - within a month - the gangly politician had sprouted his now-celebrated beard.

In truth, it's hard to imagine that a bit of facial hair influenced the election result, but Grace Bedell's suggestion undoubtedly made Lincoln one of the most instantly recognisable, and therefore iconic, men in American history, and - perhaps to say thank you - the new President made sure to meet Grace in person when he visited her home town of Westfield, New York in 1861. GJ

SMOOTH OPERATOR

Whether or not whiskers won Lincoln the election, the man is now identified with the beard

Why is the writing of the ancient Middle East a series of **strange triangular marks**?

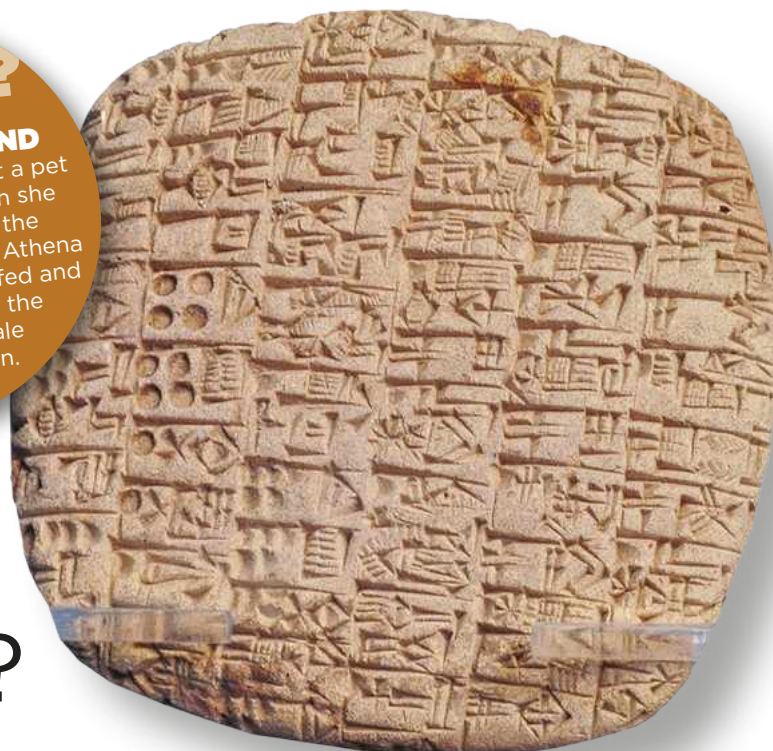


Cuneiform writing was the most used form of writing in the Middle East for around 3,000 years until it went extinct in the 2nd century AD. A form of picture writing was developed in Sumer, in Mesopotamia, between 3,500 and 3,000 BC. The pictures were drawn with the point of a reed onto slabs of damp clay. When fired, the clay formed a permanent record of what was written down. Around

3,000 BC, scribes turned the reed over and instead of drawing with the point, began pushing the end into the clay to make marks. Because the reeds had a triangular cross-section the marks were wedge-shaped. At first, the marks were made to reproduce a rough copy of the original drawn picture, but over time became greatly simplified into abstract marks. By 2,500 BC, metal tools were being used to make the marks, but they

SIGN OF THE TIMES Cuneiform script was shaped by the reeds used to make it

still had the wedge shape of the old reeds. The word 'cuneiform' means 'wedge-shaped' and refers to the marks that together make up the pictograms. RM



DID YOU KNOW?

FEATHERED FRIEND

Florence Nightingale kept a pet owl called Athena, which she rescued while visiting the Parthenon in 1850. When Athena died Florence had it stuffed and it's now on display in the Florence Nightingale Museum in London.

Which King of England was the **most lecherous**?



Actually there are quite a few claimants to this title. Although King Henry I had only one legitimate son he did manage to father more than 20 illegitimate children with a variety of mistresses. Charles II's mistresses and the 14 children he had with them are well-documented, while according to medieval chroniclers, King John was forever seeking to seduce the wives and daughters of his barons. However, England's most lecherous monarch may well have been King Edward IV. According to an Italian at his

court "he was licentious in the extreme... He pursued with no discrimination the married and unmarried, the noble and the lowly."

The least lecherous? Almost certainly Henry VI, the King he overthrew. It was said that when a nobleman provided topless dancers at a dinner for him, the young King averted his eyes and fled the room. JH

ROYAL LINE
And the award for the raunchiest king goes to...



WHO GOT THE FIRST SPEEDING TICKET IN BRITAIN?



The first person to be pulled over for exceeding the speed limit was the early car-builder Walter Arnold, of East Peckham in Kent. In 1896, he was fined a princely one shilling, plus legal costs, after being caught going at four times the speed limit! In fairness, he was only doing 8mph and suffered the curious indignity of being outpaced by a policeman on a pushbike.

The then-current law of 1865 stated that no car could exceed 4mph, and just 2mph in urban areas. The law also demanded that a pedestrian walked ahead of the car waving a red flag to alert others to the onrushing danger. GJ



IN A NUTSHELL

THE HUNDRED YEARS WAR

Immortalised by Shakespeare and featuring Joan of Arc, this is English-French rivalry at its most destructive



What was it?

The Hundred Years War was really a series of shorter wars between England and France that took place between 1337 and 1453. The name the Hundred Years War was not applied until later, and in fact it underestimates the length of the conflict, which lasted for an incredible 116 years.

What were they fighting about?

To understand the Hundred Years War you need to go back to another important date in English and French history: 1066. When the Normans conquered England, King William retained control of his lands in Normandy and from then on English monarchs continued to hold territories in France, which grew and shrank through marriage arrangements and battles.

Tensions over these lands came to a head in the early 1300s. One trigger was French support for Scotland in its own battles with

England. A second was when English King Edward III failed to inherit the French throne in 1328, despite believing he had a strong claim through his mother, who was the sister of the previous King. The final straw occurred in 1337, when French King Philip VI seized the English-held territory of Aquitaine in south-west France. In response, Edward declared himself King of France and embarked on a series of military expeditions in the country.

Why did it take so long to be resolved?

Neither side could gain and maintain a decisive advantage. In the first phase of the war, Edward secured a number of victories, culminating in the



BAND OF BROTHERS

MAIN IMAGE: Agincourt was a decisive English victory
LEFT: Philip VI, King of France from 1328, fuelled the war when he seized Aquitaine



capture of French King John at Poitiers in 1356. However, from 1369, France fought back strongly, regaining almost all their lost land in the next decade.

In the early 15th century, English King Henry V exploited a civil war in France. His armies won a series of battles, most famously Agincourt in 1415. This was one of the great victories of English history, immortalised in Shakespeare's *Henry V*. It was a high point for England, cemented by a 1420 treaty in which Henry was declared heir to the French throne, through his alliance with one side in the French Civil War.

Why didn't the war end there?

England was dealt a serious blow when Henry V fell ill and died in 1422, for his son (Henry VI) was just a few months old. Still, the English continued to win battles, but a crucial turning point occurred at the Siege of Orleans, 1428-9. The French defenders were aided by the arrival of a teenage peasant girl called Joan of Arc, who claimed to have had divine inspiration. She led an

army that broke the siege and then defeated the English in a series of battles. Joan's impact revitalised the French, and by 1453 only the port of Calais remained in English hands. The Hundred Years War was as good as over.

How was the war fought?

Early on, the English tactic was to launch punishing raids on French territory, interspersed with occasional battles such as a major victory at Crecy in 1346. The battles that did take place were often fought by relatively small armies of just a few thousand, with archers frequently proving decisive. Later on much of the fighting was siege warfare, dominated by artillery.

What was the war's legacy?

After 1453, England lost its appetite for military adventures in France, although it clung on to Calais until 1558. At home, defeat in the Hundred Years War helped undermine the reign of Henry VI, leading to a civil conflict known as the Wars of the Roses that lasted 32 years.



CLIFFTOP CASTLE

Château de Beignac, since remodelled, was of strategic importance in the Hundred Years War

HOW DID 'LONDON' GET ITS NAME?

◎ During the time of the Romans, they called the town Londinium, and this was passed down to the Saxons as Lundenwic, but the precise origins of the name are unclear. The 12th-century author Geoffrey of Monmouth attributed the founding of London to the mythical King Lud, hence Kaerlud (or 'Lud's City'), while later writers suggested the presence of a Celtic war-leader by the name of Londinos.

It may represent a (Latin) corruption of a named British settlement on the banks of the Thames, or it may have derived from a native term for a geographical feature, for example the Welsh for a lake or pond (llyn). MR

DID MARIE ANTOINETTE REALLY SAY "LET THEM EAT CAKE"?

◎ If she did utter these words, she was being terribly unoriginal. Although its true provenance is uncertain, this attack on privilege existed long before the revolution, and was only attached to the Queen 50 years after her execution.

According to historian Nancy Barker, it was "an old chestnut" in criticism of Bourbon ladies, including Louis XV's daughters. Philosopher Rousseau wrote a very similar anecdote about a "great princess" – five years before Marie Antoinette arrived in France.

While it was reported that a cruel politician snarled "let them eat hay", there is no contemporary evidence that revolutionaries levelled this familiar accusation against Marie Antoinette – the earliest known source for this enduring myth is a French journal of 1843. EB

DID YOU KNOW?

CHEESE ON TOAST?

While the Great Fire of London raged around him in 1666, diarist Samuel Pepys was so concerned about the welfare of his wine and his treasured "Parmazan cheese" that he buried them in the garden to protect them from the blaze.

CRUMBS! IT'S THE QUEEN
Marie Antoinette never actually condemned her people to a life of over-indulgence at the bakery

DID MONTY REALLY HAVE A DOUBLE?

◎ Not only did Field Marshal Montgomery have a double, but the actor in the film *I was Monty's Double* was the man who did the job! In 1939, Australian actor Clifton James joined the army, where his resemblance to Montgomery was spotted by his senior officer. James was hired by David Niven – then working for the Army's film unit – to portray Montgomery. Instead James was snapped up by the secret service who

sent him to Gibraltar and North Africa. James, pretending to be Montgomery, dropped carefully scripted comments in front of waiters, taxi drivers and others who could be relied on to blab. The comments all pointed to the Allies

making their main invasion of France in the south, not in Normandy. German intelligence received the reports, and while they believed the plans for a landing were real, concluded that it was merely a feint. RM

WHO'S WHO?

The real Monty's convincing double (right) nearly fooled German intelligence with his misleading information



WHO INVENTED WELLIES?

◎ Wellington wore the Hessian boot – a tight-fitting waterproof riding boot that reached to the knee, with a raised peak to protect the front of the knee in battle. Making leather boots waterproof was expensive, but in 1852 industrialist Hiram Hutchinson realised that vulcanised rubber, invented by Charles Goodyear, was the ideal material for waterproof boots. He made some in the shape of a short Hessian and called them Wellingtons – and the welly was born. RM






DESIGN OF THE TIMES

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

Rich and powerful, the Templars' Crusades have inspired myth and legend

 Active from around 1119-1312, the Knights Templar (or the Poor Fellow-Soldiers of Christ and of the Temple of Solomon) were brave, skilled fighters in the Crusades. A charitable Christian order, they vowed to eschew wealth and contact with women, choosing to fight for God rather than personal glory – but they did not always keep to this vow. To die in combat was a great honour that assured a place in heaven. They vowed never to surrender and this, combined with their excellent training and great armoury, made them among the most feared opponents of Medieval times.

SURCOAT

The white surcoat reflected heat, helping keep the knight cool, and was emblazoned with a red cross to represent martyrdom.

HELMET

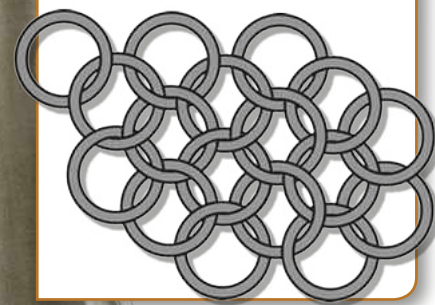
Although there were different models, a Crusader's helmet usually covered his entire head, with open slits for his eyes and holes to enable him to breathe.

WEAK SPOT

The chink in a Crusader's armour was the neck area, which was left unprotected and an easy target for a rival's axe or sword.

CHAINMAIL

An expensive piece of the knight's armoury, a chainmail suit offered excellent protection against blows from edged weapons, such as swords, but offered no protection from heavy blunt weapons. It weighed around 20kg, and was made of more than 35,000 steel rings.



SHIELD

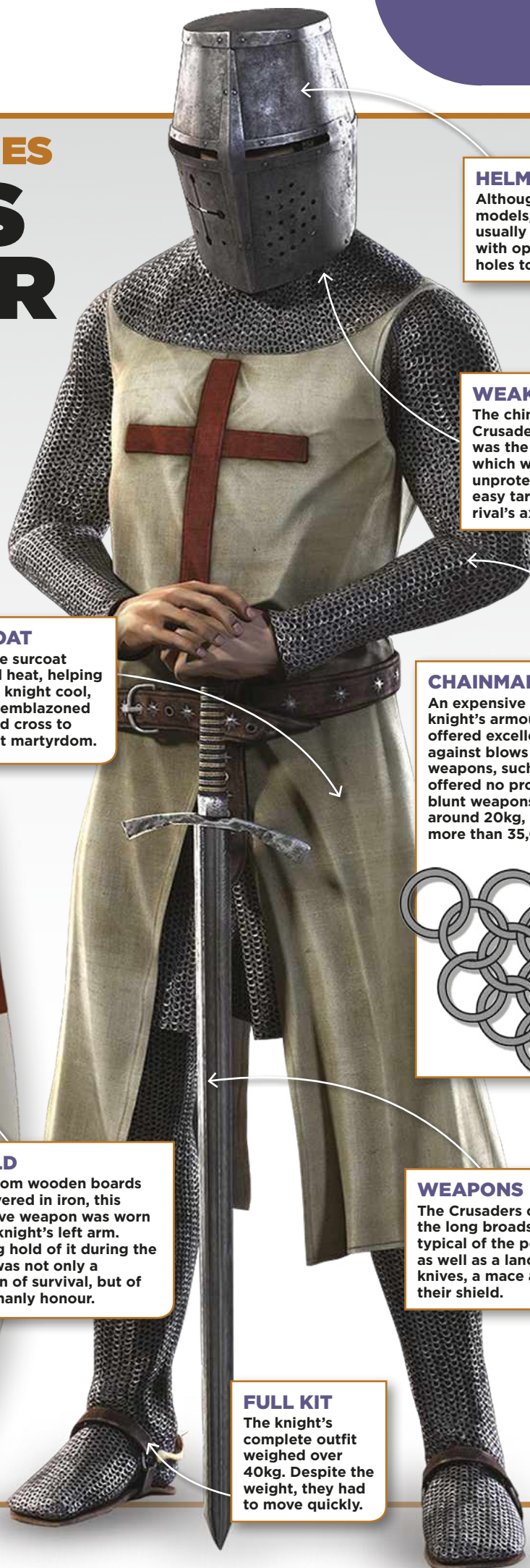
Made from wooden boards and covered in iron, this defensive weapon was worn on the knight's left arm. Keeping hold of it during the battle was not only a question of survival, but of gentlemanly honour.

WEAPONS

The Crusaders carried the long broadsword typical of the period, as well as a lance, knives, a mace and their shield.

FULL KIT

The knight's complete outfit weighed over 40kg. Despite the weight, they had to move quickly.



HOW DID THEY...

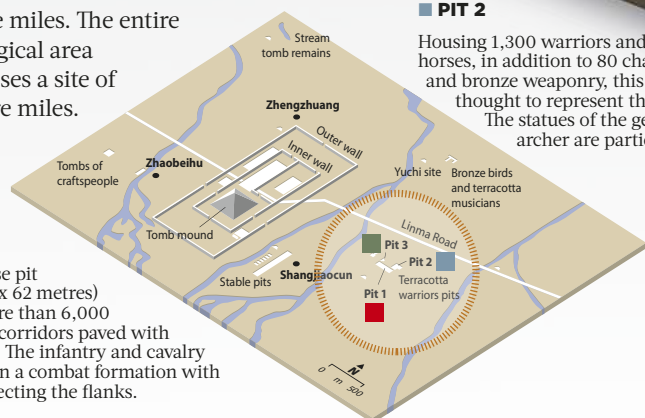
BUILD THE TERRACOTTA ARMY

Hidden for 2,000 years, these figures have only been partially uncovered

 In 1974, close to the city of Xi'an in central China, local farmers uncovered an underground complex that held more than 8,000 soldiers, 130 chariots and 670 horses, all made from terracotta. This army was buried near the mausoleum of the first emperor of China, Qin Shi Huang Di, who, during the 3rd century BC, ordered its construction to protect himself in the afterlife.

THE MAUSOLEUM

Covering a total surface area of 0.8 square miles. The entire archaeological area encompasses a site of 21.6 square miles.



PIT 1

This immense pit (230 metres x 62 metres) contains more than 6,000 statues in 11 corridors paved with small bricks. The infantry and cavalry are laid out in a combat formation with archers protecting the flanks.

PIT 2

Housing 1,300 warriors and horses, in addition to 80 chariots and bronze weaponry, this pit is thought to represent the military guard. The statues of the general and a kneeling archer are particularly noteworthy.

PIT 3

Known as the pit of the army generals and representing the command post, it is in the shape of a 'U' and contains 68 officers and dignitaries and a cart with four horses.

FACIAL FEATURES

Archaeologists have identified eight different face moulds, which reflect the different ethnicities of the Qin Dynasty.

HOW WERE THE SCULPTURES MADE?

The figures were made by local craftsmen out of clay from nearby Mount Li



1. BUILDING THE BASES

After excavating the pits at the foot of Mount Li, labourers set to work pounding out the bases for the figures.



2. MAKING THE PARTS

Different moulds were used to create a variety of legs, arms, hands, torsos and heads.



3. ASSEMBLING AND SCULPTING THE PARTS

The different parts were baked in an oven, then joined to form a sculpture. Once assembled, clay was added to create individual facial features.



4. BAKING

After assembly, the pieces were baked again at 1,000°C.



6. PAINTING

The figures were painted in vivid colours. Finally, they were transported to the pits and attached to the foundations.

GENERALS

Few in number but strategically located around the pit, they were painted red.

HOLLOW HEAD

The body and head were hollow to make them lighter.

SOLID PARTS

The legs were made solid so that they could support the weight of the rest of the statue.

160kg

1.80M

INFANTRYMEN

These soldiers were armed with swords, lances and bronze bows and arrows.

OFFICERS

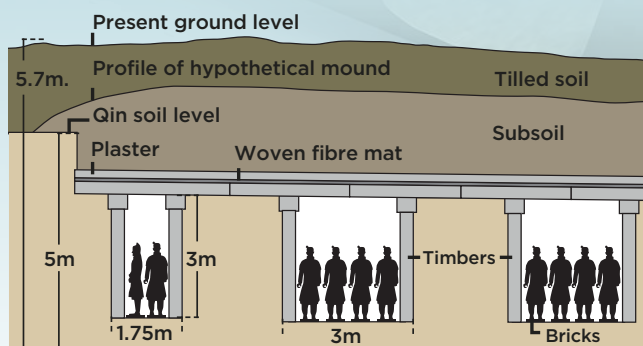
These statues feature more refined details and complex armour than other figures.

COLOUR

The figures were brightly painted, but this has faded and flaked with exposure to the dry air of Xi'an.

CORRIDORS

Over 3 metres wide, these are paved and feature a wooden ceiling covered with reed mats and layers of clay, supported by large beams.



LOCATION OF THE WARRIORS

The warriors were set out in the same military format used by the emperor: first the infantry, followed by lancer units with armoury and the cavalry, all of whom were flanked by a legion of archers. The rearguard comprised military commanders, who were responsible for planning the battle ahead.

CAVALRY UNIT

In pit 2, a cavalry unit was found, led by chariots. It comprises saddled horses with a rider standing in front of each one.

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Want to enjoy more history? Our monthly guide to activities and resources is a great place to start

HERE & NOW

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ON OUR RADAR

What's caught our attention this month...



TOUR

At a theatre near you...

Catch the **Horrible Histories** show as it continues its UK tour. Kids will love 'Barmy Britain' almost as much as you will – it's a whistle-stop

rundown of British history, with all the nasty bits left in! The show runs all year – to find out when it's near you, see www.barmybritain.com/tour



FILM

Ancient drama

Gladiators, romance and a toxic cloud of burning (and eventually suffocating) ash – *Pompeii*, an epic retelling of the AD 79 Vesuvius eruption, promises to be quite the blockbuster. In cinemas nationwide 2 May. pompeiiimovie.tumblr.com



TWITTER

Who to follow

From **mystery objects** to exhibition gossip, the British Museum's tweets are as fun as they are informative. twitter.com/britishmuseum

VISIT

Bunker tours

The village of Veryan, Cornwall, holds a Cold War secret – a **nuclear bunker**. Step inside it, and the nearby WW2 decoy command bunker, on this tour. Tours run on 25 April, £4 a person. www.nationaltrust.org.uk



DVD

Onto the small screen

Watch the incredible **Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom** again and again – the story doesn't get any less inspirational. You'll want hankies at the ready. Available on DVD, £12.75, and Blu-ray, £15.50, from 28 April. www.mandela.movie.co.za



HADRIAN'S WALL

The best preserved frontier of the Roman Empire, Hadrian's Wall spans the country from east to west



A HOME FROM ROME

While most of the Roman sites in Britain are ruins, there is still much to be seen if you know what to look for. Houses and villas may have been reduced to their foundations, but amid the rubble lay remnants of the ancient world. Many of the elements below were commonplace Roman innovations...

TILED ROOF

Tiled roofs were more waterproof, easier to maintain and more hygienic than the thatched roofs that had been common in pre-Roman days.

HOW TO VISIT...

ROMAN RUINS

Rupert Matthews uncovers what's in store at Britain's millennia-old Roman sites

Throughout its years as a part of the Roman Empire, from AD43 to AD410, parts of Britain became heavily Romanised. Though many centuries have passed since the Romans left, evidence of their time remains, hidden beneath the soil.

While most civilians lived in wooden huts similar to those of pre-Roman times, local nobles and elites were encouraged to move into Roman-style towns where they could be more easily controlled – and taxed. These towns were built of brick, stone and wood, in styles adapted from those of the Mediterranean.

Some wealthy families lived in villas – large rural houses that formed the centre for farmland estates. These homes were often ornately finished, with marble sculptures and mosaic floors.

At this time, Roman Britain had a large number of military bases, needed to protect against attacks from tribes in Ireland, Scotland

and Germany. As a result, there are many preserved forts, barracks, roads and camps to explore.

EXIT STRATEGY

The Roman Empire went into decline after AD300. Walls were erected to protect British towns, as the waning army could no longer keep invaders at bay. By around AD380, the economy was in disarray – people left the towns, and many of the luxurious villas were converted into workshops.

After the Romans left, Germanic raiders and settlers overran the country. Roman buildings were abandoned, and fell into ruin. Apart from a few places where stonework survived above ground, we know about Roman sites only thanks to archaeologists. 📍

TURN OVER...

for six of the best Roman sites to visit in Britain



BRICK WALLS

Fired bricks were unknown in Britain before the Romans, and most buildings were made of timber. Roman bricks were thinner than modern bricks, but usually wider and longer. Decorative detailing was often included, too.

MOSAIC FLOOR

Mosaics were patterns made up of pieces of coloured stone or pottery set into a concrete floor. They were easy to clean, very attractive and extremely expensive.

STONE PILLARS

Using stone pillars to support roofs was an architectural style brought to Britain by the Romans. In fact, many apparently stone pillars were made of brick, covered in plaster and painted to look like stone.

WATER POOL

Rainwater from the roof collected in a pool. This fed a cistern from which the household drew its water. Some larger pools were used to keep fish and were termed '*piscina*'.

OVEN

A wood-fired oven was commonly used to bake – especially for bread. A wood fire was ignited inside the oven to heat it thoroughly before the food to be cooked was placed inside.

ROAD SURFACE

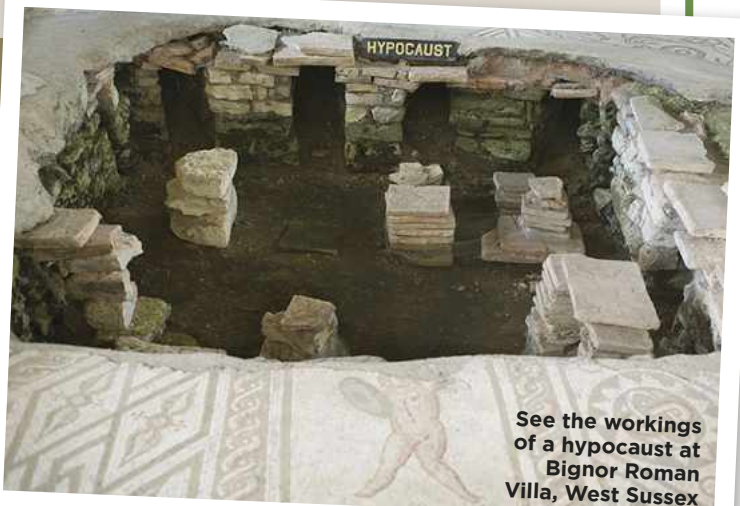
In towns and along some particularly busy roads, the Romans used flagstones to create a smooth surface for carts and pedestrians. In most areas, roads were surfaced with gravel, which was packed down hard by repeated pounding.

POTTERY

The pottery industry was crucial. There were a small number of large factories that produced a wide range of pots, plates and jugs. Fragments of these are common finds at Roman sites.

HYPOCAUSTS

Perhaps it is reflective of the British climate that the Romans installed heating systems in the villas and houses they built here. The hypocaust is a basic but ingenious form of underfloor heating. Floors were placed on top of small brick or tile pillars, creating a large cavity beneath them. Hot air from a fire outside the room was directed beneath the floor, warming the home without the residents being bothered by a smoky fire.



See the workings of a hypocaust at Bignor Roman Villa, West Sussex

SIX OF THE BEST ROMAN SITES TO VISIT

Get a feel for how the upper crust of Roman society lived as you walk through Fishbourne Palace

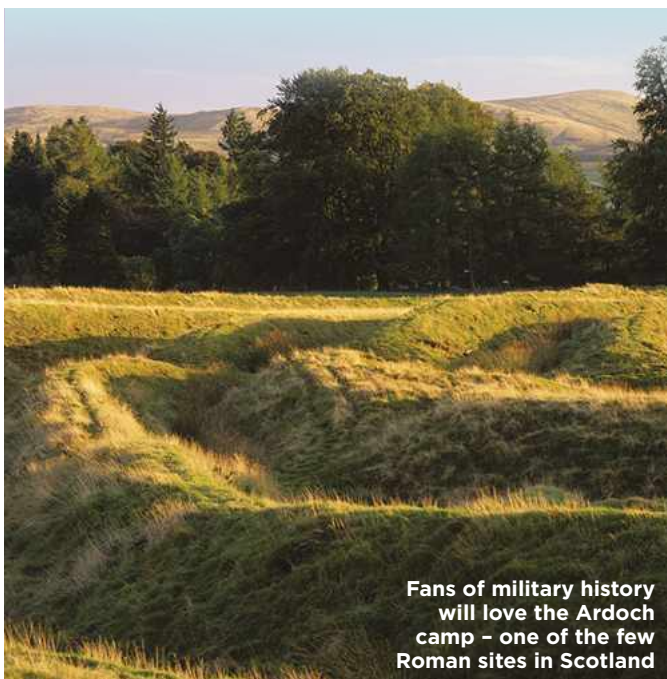


FISHBOURNE PALACE West Sussex

The ruins at Fishbourne are the remains of a massive palace that was as large as the Imperial Palace in Rome itself. It was one of the largest Roman houses in the entire Empire. The site boasts a museum packed with artefacts found at the site as well as exhibits. The

most luxurious wing of the palace is open to the public. The rooms include mosaics of outstanding quality, including a stunning dolphin design. The garden is worth a look too, as it has been replanted to be authentic to the Roman period. The palace was

built in about AD90, but mystery surrounds who could have afforded such a vast residence. The most likely person was a local ruler named Cogidubnus, but this is far from certain. The palace was destroyed by fire in about AD280. www.sussexpast.co.uk

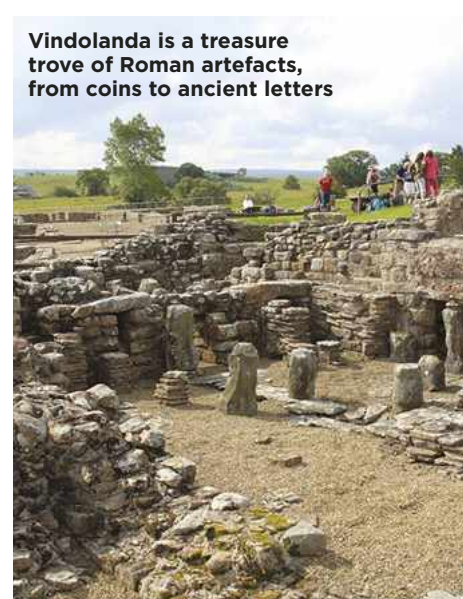


Fans of military history will love the Ardoch camp – one of the few Roman sites in Scotland

ARDOCH ROMAN FORT Perthshire

Close to Braco village, Ardoch is the most complete Roman military camp in Britain. There are, in fact, seven temporary marching camps at this site. The area was probably first occupied during Agricola's campaign to conquer the lands north of the Forth in the AD70s. The most visible remains date to a later period, perhaps around AD210, when the Romans again tried to subdue the region. The fort was built of timber on earthworks and while the timber has long since rotted away, the earthworks remain in good condition and it is easy to trace out the layout of the camp. www.undiscoveredscotland.co.uk/braco/ardochromanfort

Vindolanda is a treasure trove of Roman artefacts, from coins to ancient letters



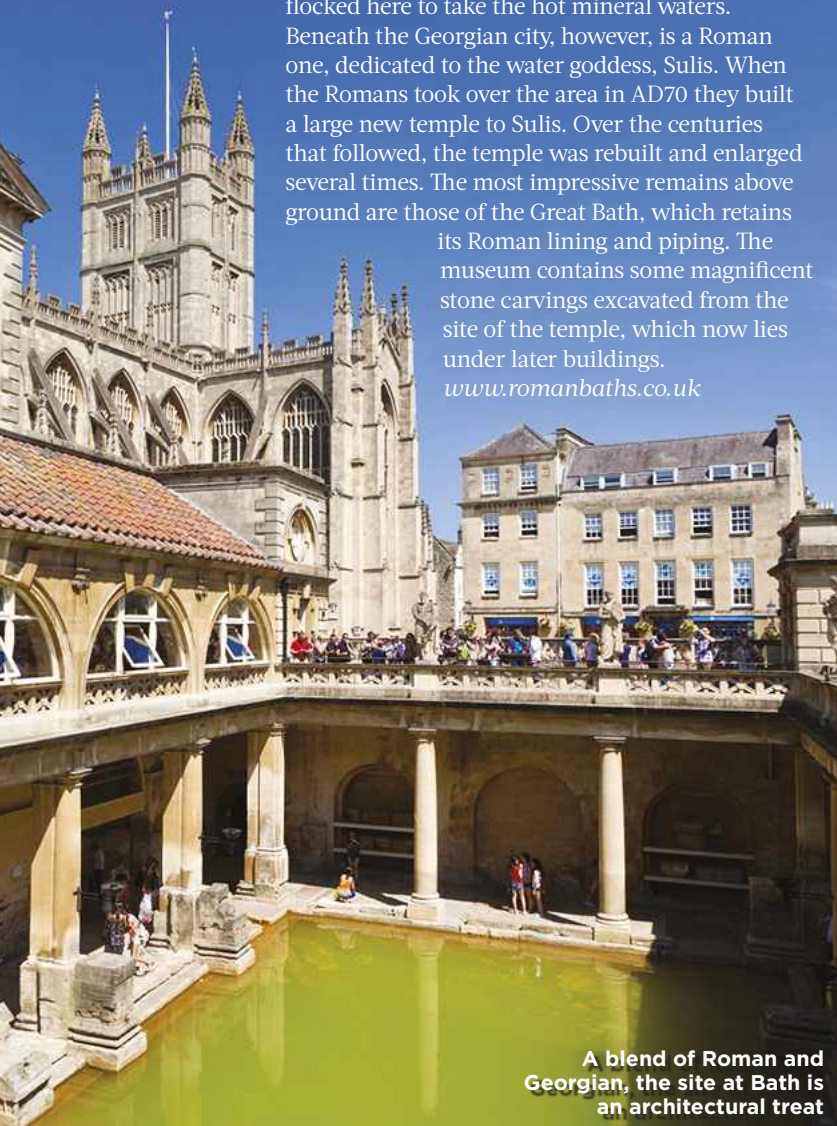
BATH

Somerset

Bath is famous for its elegant architecture, which dates to the 18th century when fashionable crowds flocked here to take the hot mineral waters.

Beneath the Georgian city, however, is a Roman one, dedicated to the water goddess, Sulis. When the Romans took over the area in AD70 they built a large new temple to Sulis. Over the centuries that followed, the temple was rebuilt and enlarged several times. The most impressive remains above ground are those of the Great Bath, which retains its Roman lining and piping. The museum contains some magnificent stone carvings excavated from the site of the temple, which now lies under later buildings.

www.romanbaths.co.uk



A blend of Roman and Georgian, the site at Bath is an architectural treat

WROXETER

ROMAN CITY

Shropshire

Most of the Roman settlements in Britain have been built over, and are now covered by modern towns, but Viroconium Cornoviorum was abandoned completely. The ruined town covers 173 acres and was once the fourth largest in Britain – it may have had a population close to 20,000. The largest free-standing Roman ruin in Britain

is the archway entrance to the baths, but most of the ruins take the form of foundations only. A must-see feature is the modern reconstruction of a Roman house. It was built in 2011 using only tools and techniques from Roman times. A small on-site museum contains some of the finer artefacts excavated on the site. www.english-heritage.org.uk



Walk through the ruins of what was once a thriving civilian city

CAERLEON

Newport

The Roman amphitheatre at Caerleon is the best preserved in Britain. It was built in about AD90 and had a seating capacity of some 6,000. It is unusual in having eight entrances instead of the standard two, so may have had some specialist purpose linked to the nearby Roman fort. In AD310, two British Christians, Aaron and Julius, were martyred here

for their faith. A small church dedicated to them stands nearby. Alongside the amphitheatre are the remains of the baths, barracks and the fortress walls, which stand at a height of some 3 metres. The site also boasts the National Roman Legion Museum, which houses artefacts and exhibitions on the Roman army. www.caerleon.net/intro



Get a feel for Roman entertainment with a trip to this amphitheatre

VINDOLANDA

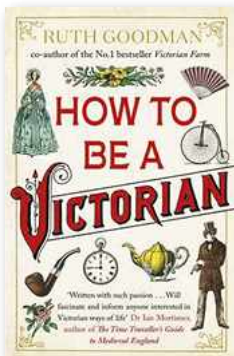
Northumberland

The fort at Vindolanda is one of the most educational and entertaining Roman sites in Britain. The ruins mostly date to about AD300, when the fort was rebuilt after what seem to have been disturbed times in the area. The earlier stone fort of AD212 also seems to have been built on the site of a wooden fort of about AD85, but little remains of these earlier structures. To the west of the fort are the remains of a civilian settlement – a vicus – where traders, wives and children lived. The on-site

museum contains a wide range of coins, armour and pottery found at the site, along with a full-size reconstruction of a temple, a shop and house. However, the most famous exhibit in the museum is a collection of wooden tablets that were found here covered with handwriting in ink – the oldest in northern Europe. The 750 tablets so far found and translated are a mix of personal and business letters, including party invitations and letters from Rome. www.vindolanda.com

BOOKS

BOOK OF THE MONTH



How to Be a Victorian

by Ruth Goodman

Viking, £9.99, 464 pages, paperback

While it's unlikely that any of us will truly become Victorian, Ruth Goodman's entertaining and insightful book offers the next best thing. Drawing upon letters and diaries of people from the period, she takes a tour through the daily lives of people from a wide range of backgrounds and social classes. From the best way of cleaning your teeth (use ground-up cuttlefish) to what to do if a knocker-upper man appears at your window (get out of bed), Goodman reveals the experiences that our forebears would have had little more than a century ago.



The rich would have applied this toothpaste by brush; the poor would have used home-gathered soot



MEET THE AUTHOR

In a recent poll by *History Revealed* to find which period in history people would most like to have lived, Victorian Britain came top. **Ruth Goodman** explores the reality of the time...

“Poor people ate bread and jam – more bread, less jam”

What would be the most striking differences for a time traveller to the Victorian period?

I think that you'd feel the cold. Central heating has utterly transformed the way in which we live today – we are able to spread out in our houses now. People in the Victorian period had to keep together in one tiny space, because that's where the heat was. Whatever you were doing, you would have worn layers of heavy clothing because everywhere was freezing.

What surprised you about life in the Victorian period?

I think the price of vegetables was surprising. Nowadays they are a cheap option. If you ate too many in Victorian Britain,

you'd break the bank. The cheap food of the day was starch, starch and more starch. Poor people mainly ate bread and jam – more bread, less jam – and potatoes if they were lucky.

The diet of small children is particularly upsetting. They were fed almost totally on starch. Fruit and veg were considered to be dangerous, and meat was thought to be too rich, so baby food was essentially flour and water. Even if they were rich, children had quite a poor start in life.

How different were the experiences of different social classes?

They had some things in common. They all experienced terrible air pollution, for example, and – in the big cities, at least – the bustle and

commerce of street life. But I think there was such a gulf between classes that they hadn't a clue what was going on in each other's lives. And although newspapers got better and better at explaining the experiences of people from other walks of life to middle-class readers, it was only just beginning.

Are there any ways of living that have been lost?

There are lots of little things. A key one, for me, is an understanding of raw ingredients. Most people looking after their homes nowadays will go into a shop and buy something ready-made, without having a clue what it's made from. By comparison, a Victorian person, going in to an apothecary, would have been able to choose from every known chemical – including some that were very dangerous. If you made a bad choice, you might kill someone, but that ability to choose was a powerful thing. We have lost that in some ways.



'Five-a-day' would have been considered unhealthy

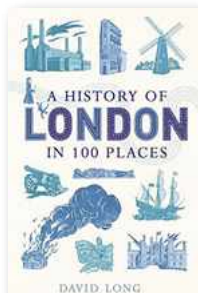
THE BEST OF THE REST



Fighting on the Home Front: the Legacy of Women in World War One

By Kate Adie
Hodder, £8.99,
416 pages, paperback

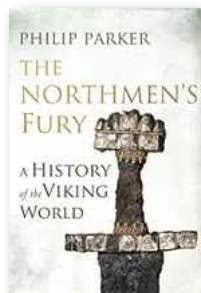
BBC journalist Kate Adie's compelling book reveals the experiences of Britain's women after men left to fight in World War I. From politics and policing to factories and transport, Adie explores the impact that their increased visibility had on the lives of future generations.



A History of London in 100 Places

By David Long
OneWorld, £9.99,
240 pages, hardback

Sprawling, vibrant and full of contrasts, the UK's capital has had a turbulent history. David Long selects 100 locations that chart the city's story, from Roman barges and medieval plague pits to the gleaming towers that grace the modern city's skyline today.



The Northmen's Fury: a History of the Viking World

By Philip Parker
Jonathan Cape, £25,
464 pages, hardback

The Vikings – bloodthirsty warriors and creators of compelling works of art – continue to capture the imagination centuries later. Their epic voyages, and the fear that they instilled in locals when they arrived, are charted here in vivid detail.

READ UP ON...

VIETNAM WAR

BEST FOR... A GENERAL OVERVIEW A Vietnam War Reader

By Michael Hunt
Penguin, £9.99, 256
pages, paperback



Almost 40 years after it ended, the Vietnam War remains controversial – and there's a mass of books on the subject to prove it. If you're looking for a good overview of all sides of the conflict, this is a good place to start.

BEST FOR... PICTURES Vietnam – the Real War: a Photographic History by the Associated Press

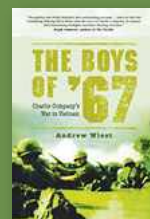
By Pete Hamill
Abrams, £25, 304 pages, hardback



The battle for public opinion about the Vietnam War was fought largely in the media. Drawing on some of the most striking images taken by photojournalists, this collection captures the intimate human stories of those caught up in the conflict.

BEST FOR... THE AFTERMATH The Boys of '67: Charlie Company's War in Vietnam

By Andrew Wiest
Osprey Publishing, £8.99,
472 pages, paperback



The terrible impact of the Vietnam War is here captured through the testimonies of veterans of Charlie Company of the 4/47th Infantry, who became increasingly disillusioned by the death and suffering around them. Not an easy read, but an important one nonetheless.

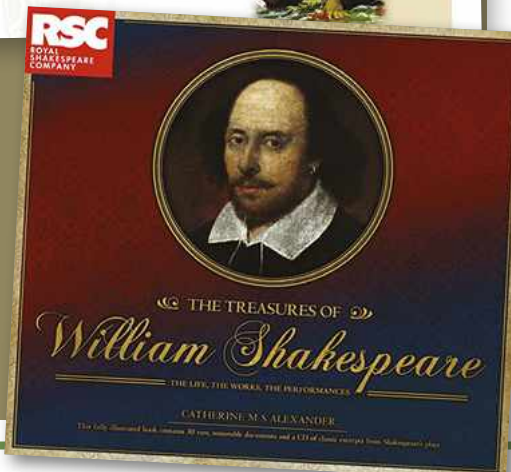
ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE



The Treasures of William Shakespeare

By Catherine Alexander
Andre Deutsch, £30, 64 pages, hardback

Ever wanted to know which authors inspired Shakespeare, or the play whose atmosphere led the audience to brandish crosses? Find out in this interactive book, which marks his 450th anniversary, and features reproduction documents and a CD of classic excerpts.



SIGHT & SOUND

TV & RADIO

Casualty of war

A gripping World War I
drama following medical
staff on the frontline

The Crimson Field

TV BBC One (due to air in April)

Set in a tented field hospital on the north coast of France, a team of doctors, nurses and volunteers embark on a journey of survival as they seek to heal the bodies and souls of men wounded in the trenches. We follow Kitty Trevelyan (Oona Chaplin, pictured), Rosalie

Berwick (Marianne Oldham) and Flora Marshall (Alice St Clair), who arrive as the hospital's first volunteer nurses. Kitty is escaping a traumatic past, and for Rosalie, who feels she has failed in life, this new opportunity means everything.

Despite battling to be accepted by the medical team, the women become an integral part of the hospital staff led by Lt Col Brett (Kevin Doyle) and the formidable Matron Carter (Hermione Norris). But their presence

tests the friendship of surgeons Miles Hesketh-Thorne (Alex Wyndham) and Thomas Gilan (Richard Rankin), who both fall for the same woman.

Each of the six episodes sees the team care for new arrivals – from British soldiers and local civilians, to enemies from the other side of no man's land. The *Crimson Field* is ultimately a story of courage and hope in the face of mortal danger.



Oddness of King George

The First Georgians: the German Kings Who Made Britain

TV BBC Four
(due to air in April)

Popular TV historian Dr Lucy Worsley reveals how, in 1714, an uncharismatic, middle-aged man with a limited grasp of English went on to secure the British throne. Then, Britain imported a new German royal family from Hanover, headed by Georg Ludwig (aka George I). In this three-part series, Worsley examines the surprising story of his reign, and that of George II. Part of the BBC's 18th-century season across BBC Two and BBC Four, this series marks the 300th anniversary of the Hanoverian succession to the British throne.



George I was
an unpopular
king who led a
chequered
love life



"Age cannot wither her, nor
custom stale her infinite variety"

Shakespeare

Antony and Cleopatra

RADIO Drama on 3, Radio 3
(Sunday 20 April)

Their love affair in the face of political turmoil in the Roman Empire is known the world over. Now, to mark Shakespeare's 450th anniversary, Radio 3 is to host a drama of his last tragedy, starring Kenneth Branagh and Alex Kingston.

Chaotic past

Big History

TV Sky H2
(due to air in April)

How does the sinking of the *Titanic* power your mobile phone? What's the relation between Ancient Egyptian mummies and a modern ham and cheese sandwich? This new series reveals a theory for how every event throughout history is connected.

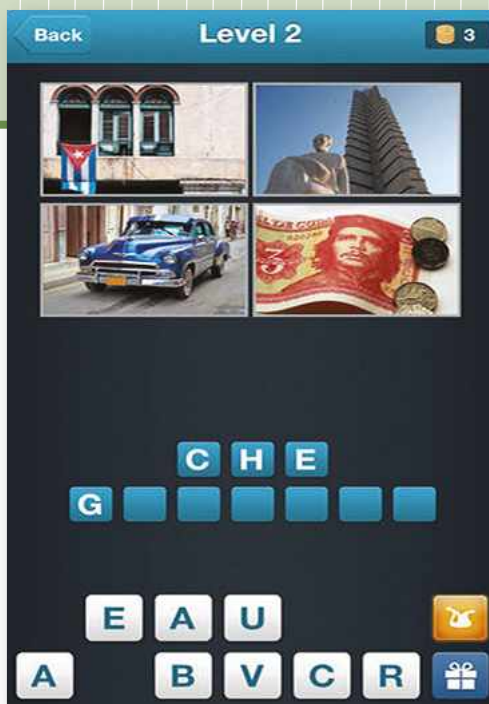


APPS

History Quiz – guess the people!

(Free/£0.69–£13.99 – Mangoo Games)

They say that the simple ideas are the best, and this app is no exception. Using four images relating to a historical figure, and the jumbled letters of their name, simply guess who the figure is. With more than 100 levels, each more challenging than the last, the addictive app will both test and boost your historical knowledge, while keeping you entertained for hours.



The First World War Story – BBC History Magazine

(£4.99 – Immediate Media)



From BBC History Magazine, this book app is the ultimate multimedia guide to WWI. Highlights include a 50-part history of the war, articles from top historians, audio lectures and video footage, and incredible images.

History Today: this day in historical events, facts, photos and birthdays

(Free – Joe Sriver)

There are countless similar apps available, but few are as in-depth as this one. It includes videos and photos, and offers daily historical quotes that you can share on Twitter.



PODCASTS

Great Lives

(Radio 4)

A biography series exploring the lives of the greatest people who ever lived, this podcast offers a fascinating introduction to history heroes – from Victorian travel writer, Isabella Bird, to social reformer Florence Nightingale.

A History of Britain in Numbers

(Radio 4)

It's easy to grumble about today's living standards and our health system – but how do they compare to years gone by? This 10-part series seeks to answer that very question. With interviews from historians and experts, the series puts incomes, homes, old age and population into context.

History Hour

(BBC World Service)

This weekly podcast explores the pages of history in the company of people who were there, offering a glimpse into the emotions felt by those who lived through the events.

WEBSITES



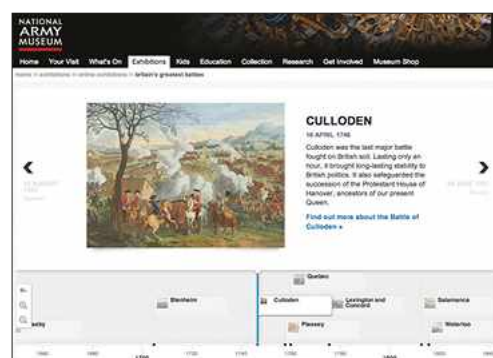
www.metmuseum.org/toah/

If you didn't study it at school, art history can seem like a pretty intimidating subject. But this jargon-free website tells you everything you need to know. The history of art around the world is laid out in interactive timelines – you can learn about everything from 6th century Buddhist sculptures in China, to the suppression of art in Communist states after World War II.



www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/ttp/ttpbooks.html

Jane Austen, Lewis Carroll, Leonardo da Vinci – we've all heard of these icons, but how many of their masterpieces have you actually seen? This British Library site allows you to turn the pages of Austen's early work, Carroll's original Alice, and Leonardo's personal sketchbook. Other highlights include the first Atlas of Europe, and the oldest printed book.



www.nam.ac.uk/exhibitions/online-exhibitions/britains-greatest-battles

From the English Civil War to the current conflict in Afghanistan, this online exhibition explores 400 years of British Army history. It gives you the key facts, and considers the legacy of 20 of Britain's greatest battles. Just one of a number of online exhibitions provided on the National Army Museum's website.

READERS' LETTERS

Get in touch – share your opinions on history and our magazine

SITE TO SEE

Yesterday, I visited the site of the Battle of Edgehill and was disappointed to find little that commemorates this important Civil War battle: only a monument on the B4086 and the moving Kingsmill Effigy and accompanying plaque in Radway Church. Have I missed something, or is only a little attention paid to this battlefield?

Tim Jones, via Facebook

HR writer Julian Humphrys

replies: I'm pleased to say that a Lottery-funded information hub about the battle is due to open later this year in Radway Church. It's not an easy battlefield to visit, largely because much is inside an MOD base, but you can get some great views of it from the Castle Inn up on Edgehill itself.

f Good to see a new history magazine on the shelves! Just saw your mag for £1 so I couldn't resist. It's a great read so far so you might have a regular reader! Thomas Paul Mulrooney, via Facebook

HISTORY REVEALED Bringing the past to life

EDITORIAL

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f I bought *History Revealed* this morning and have spent hours reading it – I love it. It's much better than other history magazines, with more/better photos and much more engaging articles, which I read in full rather than just skipping over. **Brill!** Sheena Rogers

BAD MOVE

Twelve firms turned away the first Harry Potter book for publication! I think that could definitely be said to be one of the worst decisions ever!

Sophie Lee, via email

Editor replies: We had some excellent suggestions for bad decisions following our feature last month, but this takes the prize for the most consistent poor choice.

A NEW FAN

Praise for *History Revealed*. At last a history magazine that gets straight to the point, with hard-hitting facts and straight-talking stories. I really enjoyed the article on Mr Shackleton's expedition to Antarctica.

By the way, one of my ten dreadful decisions would be in the Battle of Hastings, when

Rebecca Price, Dr Miles Russell, Richard Smyth, Rob Speed, Nige Tassell, Rob Williams

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LETTER OF THE MONTH

TRENCH LIFE

After watching *Blackadder Goes Forth* many, many times I've always wondered how battles were won and lost in the trenches, and the article on 'How to... Fight in the Trenches' (issue 1) gave me a real insight.

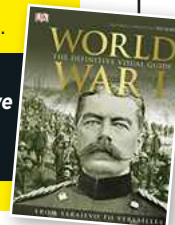
I think we've all heard how horrendous the conditions were in the trenches, but what I didn't know of was the extensive network of support trenches behind the front line. What's more are the lengths soldiers went to in order to fortify their trench with things such as parapets

and duckboards. It just goes to show that the infantry were desperate for as much protection from the Germans as possible!

Ashley Wright, via email

Editor replies: Be sure to read this issue's World War I supplement for more insight into both trench warfare and the way that *Blackadder Goes Forth* has influenced our perception of this conflict.

Ashley wins a copy of *World War I: The Definitive Visual Guide* by RG Grant. Published by DK, £25.



@matthew94544267: Awesome launch issue. History was my fav lesson in school and I haven't quite fallen out of love with it :)

@Ash345192: Some cracking articles this month especially the Spanish Civil War article. Definitely worth a read! #History

King Harold chose to chase the Normans down the field – his troops should have remained in a defensive position on the hill!

I would like to see something on the bubonic plague and the *Titanic* as I enjoy learning about them. I look forward to reading about the Tudors and William Wallace on 27 March.

Mr Broadway, Oxon

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CORRECTIONS

In issue 1 we promised to answer the question 'Where did London get its name?', but unfortunately, this answer failed to make it into our Q&A pages. Apologies to those left waiting, but you'll finally find your answer on page 82.

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twitter.com/HistoryRevMag

Or post:

Have Your Say, *History Revealed*, Immediate Media, Tower House, Fairfax Street, Bristol BS1 3BN



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Classic Expert Led Battlefield Tours

SARAJEVO

June



A special centenary anniversary tour to Bosnia to discuss the origins of WW1 guided by soldier and historian Major General John Drewienkiewicz, a senior NATO soldier who played a pivotal role in the Balkans peace process between 1996 and 2005.

WESTERN FRONT

August



A definitive chronological tour of the years 1914-1918 in Flanders and Northern France: Mons, Neuve Chapelle, the Somme, Ypres, Arras, Cambrai, Kaiser's Offensive and the final 'March to Victory'. With historian and academic Dr Bruce Cherry.

WELLINGTON IN SPAIN

September



A discovery of hidden historic Spain amidst spectacular scenery, enjoying magnificent paradors hotels and visiting many of Wellington's famous Iberian battlefields: Talavera, Badajoz, Albuera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Fuentes de Onoro, Salamanca. With Peninsular War historian and soldier, Col Nick Lipscombe.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

October



A comprehensive battlefield exploration of Virginia and surrounding states including Antietam, Manassas, Chancellorsville, Richmond, the beautiful Shenandoah Valley and Gettysburg. With our popular civil war expert Fred Hawthorne.

See our full programme of tours & request a free brochure at our website:
www.theculturalexperience.com or telephone 0345 475 1815

Teachers & Educators - to see the wealth of destinations and subjects that we offer for KS3, GCSE and A-Level students please visit our dedicated school groups website: www.tceschooltrips.co.uk

HIDDEN HERITAGE

With spring here at last, and 2014 being such a big year for historical anniversaries, we hope to inspire you to explore some of Britain's fantastic heritage sites for yourself. There are events happening throughout the year, so now is the perfect time to support Britain's heritage and enjoy a great day out.

HEVER CASTLE & GARDENS KENT



Experience 700 years of history at the double-moated castle once the childhood home of Anne Boleyn. Splendid panelled rooms contain fine furniture, tapestries, antiques and an important collection of Tudor portraits. Explore award winning gardens with magnificent topiary, fountains,

cascades, grottoes, mazes, lake, shops and restaurants. Special events throughout the season include: Edwardian Life, Hever's Home Front and Jousting Tournaments.

01732 865224
mail@hevercastle.co.uk
www.hevercastle.co.uk

MICHELHAM PRIORY SUSSEX



Enter through the 14th-century gatehouse across the moat and explore the beautiful gardens or tour the historic house. Furniture and artefacts trace the property's religious origins and its development over 800 years. Explore the watermill, forge, and Elizabethan Great Barn.

Free parking, cafe, playground and shop plus special events.

01323 844224
adminmich@sussexpast.co.uk
www.sussexpast.co.uk

LEEDS CASTLE

KENT



Over the past 900 years, Leeds Castle has been home to six of England's medieval Queens and a preferred residence of King Henry VIII. The last private owner, Lady Baillie had a discerning eye for beauty and restored the Castle to the glorious presentation visitors can now see every day.

01622 765400
enquires@leeds-castle.co.uk
www.leeds-castle.com

BURY ST EDMUNDS

WEST SUFFOLK



Easter Heritage events in West Suffolk: Dark Age group Ormsgard will be at West Stow Anglo Saxon Village for the Easter weekend. Focusing on the story of the sword, there will be combat demonstrations and an opportunity to see how Early Anglo Saxons lived.

Visit us at West Stow Anglo-Saxon Village, Bury St Edmunds, IP28 6HG
01284 728718
Booking: 01284 758000
www.westsuffolkdiary.co.uk

BURY ST EDMUNDS

WEST SUFFOLK

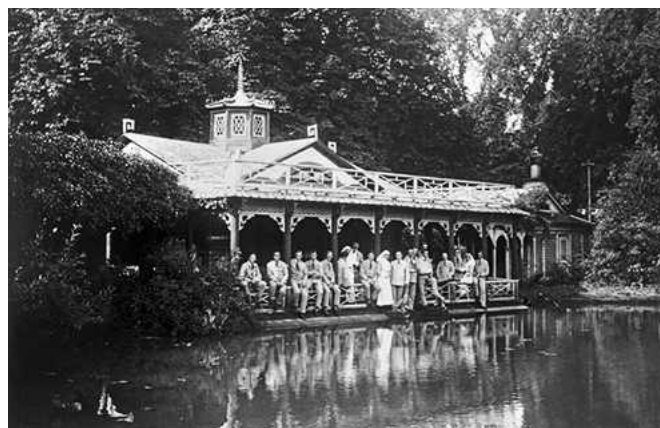


Easter Heritage events in West Suffolk: Explore Moyse's Hall's collections through our "Victorian Pot-Luck" game. Pick from 20 real citizens of Bury's past; from murderers to workhouse inmates to shopkeepers. Learn about their lives and then play Top Trumps to see who picked best!

Visit us at Moyse's Hall Museum, Cornhill, Bury St Edmunds, IP33 1DX.
01284 706183
Booking: 01284 758000
www.westsuffolkdiary.co.uk

WOBURN ABBEY

BEDFORDSHIRE



'Valiant Hearts: World War I – Woburn and its Stories' opens 11th April and offers an insight into the lives of people from Woburn during the war. The 11th Duke of Bedford established the Bedfordshire Training Depot, and the Duchess ran one of the most medically advanced hospitals

at Woburn Abbey. Meet Tommy from The Front and a Woburn nurse at events on the 18th-21st April and 3rd-5th May.
01525 290333
admissions@woburn.co.uk
www.woburnabbey.co.uk

SULGRAVE MANOR NORTHAMPTONSHIRE



Sulgrave Manor is a Tudor and Georgian manor house that was built and lived in by the direct ancestors of George Washington, the first President of the USA. It is a wonderful example of Tudor design brought to life through the remarkable story of an extraordinary family. To explore the full story please check the

website or telephone for opening times. Bring this advertisement with you to enjoy 2-for-1 entrance (Cheapest entrance free, does not apply to groups, schools or ticketed events.)

01295 760205

www.sulgravemanor.org.uk

BURGHLEY HOUSE LINCOLNSHIRE



England's Greatest Elizabethan House; Home to William Cecil, Lord High Treasurer and Chief Minister to Queen Elizabeth I, Burghley is a true treasure house and this year is open for visitors from Saturday, 15th March. Building work started in 1555 and stretched over 32 years before completion in 1587 and

still remains a Tudor house at its heart. With over 450 years of family history and fabulous places to eat and shop Burghley is one not to be missed this season: Burghley House, Stamford, Lincolnshire, PE9 3JY

01780 752451

Twitter: @BurghleyHouse
www.burghley.co.uk

STUDLEY CASTLE WARWICKSHIRE



Deep in the Warwickshire countryside within 28 acres sits De Vere Venues Studley Castle. Dating back to 1833 the Castle has everything to offer to make an enjoyable visit, whether for business or leisure. Maybe you want to stop by for a coffee and explore the building? Or make a weekend of it and experience

the service and dining we have to offer? What ever the reason, do not hesitate to call for more information.

0871 222 4727

studley@deverevenues.co.uk
www.deverevenues.co.uk/en/venues/studley-castle/contact-us

HYLANDS HOUSE ESSEX



Hylands House is a beautiful Grade II* listed neo-classical building. It is set in 574 acres of landscaped parkland, with formal gardens, Serpentine Lake, Stables Visitor Centre, with café and gift shop. The Park and Stables Visitor Centre are open everyday. The House is open on Sundays and Mondays

during the summer and can be hired for events at other times.

01245 605500

hylands@chelmsford.gov.uk
www.chelmsford.gov.uk/hylands

OUNDLE MILL NORTHAMPTONSHIRE



Oundle Mill is a stunningly converted traditional watermill set dramatically over the River Nene on the outskirts of the historic market town of Oundle. A chic yet sympathetic refurbishment perfectly combines contemporary glamour with mellow stone and old oak beams to offer a unique

and exceptional environment.
01832 272621
info@oundlemill.co.uk
www.oundlemill.co.uk

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wheel to the contemporary elegance of the bedroom furnishings, Tuddenham Mill offers a unique mix of influences to excite the senses.
01638 713552
info@tuddenhammill.co.uk
www.tuddenhammill.co.uk

THE SHIP AT DUNWICH SUFFOLK



Once a haunt of smugglers, The Ship at Dunwich is a great place to eat, drink, relax and get away from it all. Now a quiet, idyllic village, surrounded by nature reserves, heathland and beach, only the romantic ruins of Dunwich monastery remain to hint at the fate of this once thriving medieval port, claimed

by the waves during a terrible storm. It's said you can still hear the peal of the church bells beneath the waves.

01728 648219
info@shipatdunwich.co.uk
www.shipatdunwich.co.uk

THE WESTLETON CROWN SUFFOLK



The Westleton Crown is a traditional Coaching Inn with origins extending back as far as the 12th Century. Located a few miles from the Suffolk Heritage Coast. It retains the character and rustic charm of its heritage whilst offering guests the sophistication and comforts of contemporary living.

01728 648777
info@westletoncrown.co.uk
www.westletoncrown.co.uk

SYON HOUSE & GARDENS

MIDDLESEX



Syon House, the London home of the Duke of Northumberland, is built on the site of a medieval abbey dissolved by King Henry VIII. His coffin, lying at Syon on its way to Windsor for burial, burst open during the night and in the morning dogs were found licking up the remains! This was regarded as a divine judgement for his

desecration of the abbey. In the 1760s Robert Adam created some of his finest work inside Syon House leading Sir John Betjeman to describe it as the "Grand Architectural Walk". The gardens, created in the 16th century, were landscaped by Capability Brown in the mid-18th century to include two lakes, one



of which is now the Trout Fishery. Today Syon has 30 acres of gardens which incorporate the Great Conservatory, Flora's Lawn and over 200 species of rare trees. **Syon House open:** 19th March 2014 to Sunday 2nd November 2014. Wednesday, Thursday, Sunday and Bank Holidays, 11am–5pm. Last admission 4pm.

House and gardens: Adults £11.50, Concs £10, Child £5, Family £26
Gardens open daily: Monday 17th March 2014 to Sunday 2nd November 2014 10.30am–5pm. Adults £6.50, Concs £5, Child £3.50, Family £14.
020 8560 0882
info@syonpark.co.uk
www.syonpark.co.uk

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a century

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and activities**




For more information

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ENGLISH HERITAGE HOLIDAY COTTAGES

MULTIPLE LOCATIONS



As the last visitor leaves, a change of mood descends on English Heritage's properties Pendennis Castle or Battle Abbey. Suddenly you have the place to yourself. Not because you have hidden yourself away in the dungeons or disguised yourself in an herbaceous border, but because you are staying in one of English Heritage's holiday cottages, giving you a unique perspective on the property, as well as making you feel as if you are King of the Castle, Lord of the Manor or any other grand moniker of entitlement that takes your fancy.

There are currently 16 such holiday accommodation properties in the English Heritage portfolio. Exceptional in many ways, each has been sympathetically restored and fitted with the mod-cons you would expect to find in any luxury holiday cottage. Each also offers an unrivalled historic setting.

May sees the opening of the latest addition to the collection, a Grade II listed property within the grounds of Pendennis Castle in Cornwall. It was built more than 100 years ago as a Sergeants' Mess and has a private, secluded garden with awe-inspiring views of Falmouth Bay and beyond. Sleeping up to four people, it is called Callie's Cottage – and for good reason. For many years it was where Callie Saxty, former Head of Visitor Operations (who was awarded the MBE in 2010 for services to Heritage) lived, and she is delighted that the cottage now bears her name.

OTHER UNIQUE PLACES TO STAY:

In addition to the three cottages explored above, English Heritage has holiday accommodation at the following properties:

• AUDLEY END HOUSE AND GARDENS, ESSEX

A home from home, Cambridge Lodge is a detached two-storey house with its own dining room. Sleeps 2.

• CARISBROOKE CASTLE, ISLE OF WIGHT

The Bowling Green Apartment nestles within the mighty stone walls of the castle. Sleeps 2 and 2 children's bunk beds.

• DOVER CASTLE, KENT

Choose from two completely unique properties: Peverell's Tower is a 13th century round tower gatehouse and the Sergeant Major's House



is an elegant Georgian house in its own grounds. Sleeps 2 and 6.

• HARDWICK OLD HALL, DERBYSHIRE

Built into the walls of the Old Hall, East Lodge has charming leaded windows and a wood-burning stove. Sleeps 4.

• KIRBY HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Peacock Cottage overlooks the ruins of Kirby Hall and has its own private garden. Sleeps 4.

• MOUNT GRACE PRIORY, NORTH YORKSHIRE

A pretty stone-built cottage, Priors Lodge has views over the lake and, from the rear, towards the church and cloisters. Sleeps 4.

• OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT

Rest and relax at Pavilion Cottage, the Royal Naval College's former cricket pavilion. You'll also enjoy rare access to Queen Victoria's own private beach. Sleeps 4.

• PENDENNIS CASTLE, CORNWALL

As well as the newly renovated Callie's Cottage, Pendennis offers The Custodian's House: a stone-built cottage perched high on the ramparts. Sleeps 2.

• ST MAWES CASTLE, CORNWALL

Enjoy your own hedged garden and sheltered terrace at Fort House, overlooking the Fal estuary. Sleeps 4.

• WALMER CASTLE, KENT

The aptly named Greenhouse Apartment and Garden Cottage both overlook the Castle's colourful kitchen garden. Each sleeps 4.

• WITLEY COURT, WORCESTERSHIRE

The romantic ruins of Witley Court are just a short stroll from the spacious Pool House. Sleeps 8.



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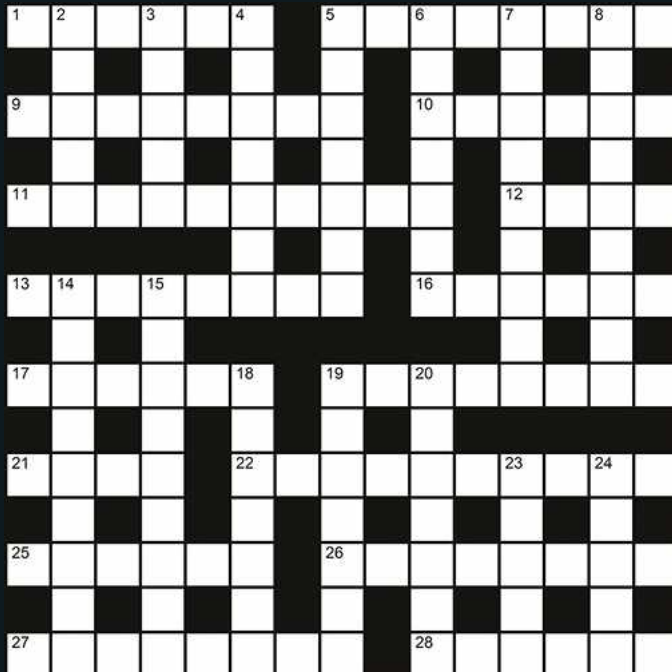
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CROSSWORD N° 2

Stand a chance of being one of our three prize winners. Put your thinking caps on...

Set by Richard Smyth



ACROSS

- 1** English county; the Black Death of 1348 and the Monmouth Rebellion of 1685 began here (6)
5 Turkish city, former capital of the Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman empires (8)
9 Belgian town, site of the Wellington Museum and the Butte du Lion memorial (8)
10 In Ancient Egypt, the god of death and the afterlife (6)
11 Dutch ____, term formerly used for the colonies now known as Indonesia (4,6)
12 William Holman ____ (1827–1910), English Pre-Raphaelite painter (4)
13 African colony named after the empire-builder Sir Cecil

- Rhodes; now Zimbabwe (8)
16 ____ of the Guard, member of a royal bodyguard established in 1485 (6)
17 Louise ____ (1906–85), US actress, star of *Pandora's Box* (1929) (6)
19 Castle in west Wales, rebuilt in stone in the late 12th century by William Marshal (8)
21 Pacific republic, independent since 10 October 1970 (4)
22 Ancient Kent village that takes its name from that of its parish church (10)
25 Barbara ____ (1910–2002), Labour MP for Blackburn from 1945 to 1979 (6)
26 Jean-Jacques ____ (1712–78), Geneva-born philosopher,

- author of *The Social Contract* (8)
27 1819 clash between protestors and the army at St Peter's square in Manchester in which 15 people were killed (8)
28 The 17th book of the Old Testament named after the Biblical queen of Persia (6)

DOWN

- 2** Birth city of investor Warren Buffett and US President Gerald Ford (5)
3 'That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as ____' – Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* (5)
4 The Ministry of all the ____, name given to Lord Grenville's government started in 1806 (7)
5 Major battle of the Pacific campaign in World War II (3,4)
6 Leon ____ (1879–1940), Russian revolutionary and leader of the Red Army (7)
7 'A bad ____ is as great a plague as a good one is a great blessing' – Hesiod, *Works And Days* (9)
8 National flag incorporating the crosses of St George, St Andrew and St Patrick (5,4)
14 Nickname of boxer Rubin Carter and snooker player Alex Higgins (9)
15 Eliza ____, heroine of GB Shaw's 1912 play *Pygmalion* (9)
18 ____ Pike, Lakeland mountain climbed by Samuel Taylor Coleridge in 1802 (7)
19 Ancient Sicilian city, founded by the Phoenicians in the 8th century BC (7)
20 ____ for ____, Shakespeare play of 1603–4 (7)
23 Franz ____ (1811–86), Hungarian pianist and composer (5)
24 The ____, alternative title of Herman Melville's 1851 novel *Moby-Dick* (5)

PRIZES TO BE WON

A History of the First World War in 100 Objects

by John Hughes-Wilson



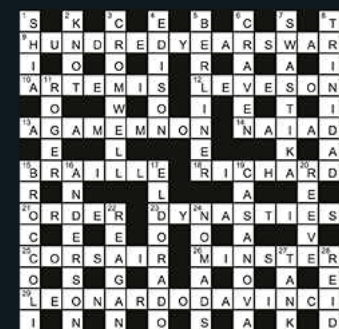
In association with Nigel Steel of the Imperial War Museum, the events of 1914–18 are captured through the personal stories behind 100 objects. Published by Cassell Illustrated, £30.

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HOW TO ENTER

Post entries to **History Revealed, April 2014 Crossword, PO Box 501, Leicester LE94 0AA** or email them to **april2014@historyrevealedcomps.co.uk** by noon on **23 April 2014**. By entering, participants agree to be bound by the terms and conditions shown in the box below. Immediate Media Co Ltd, publishers of *History Revealed*, would love to keep you informed by post or telephone of special offers and promotions from the Immediate Media Co Group. Please write 'Do Not Contact IMC' if you prefer not to receive such information by post or phone. If you would like to receive this information by email, please write your email address on the entry. You may unsubscribe from receiving these messages at any time. For more about the Immediate Privacy Policy see the box below.

SOLUTION N°1



CROSSWORD COMPETITION TERMS & CONDITIONS

The competition is open to all UK residents (inc. Channel Islands), aged 18 or over, except Immediate Media Co Bristol Ltd employees or contractors, and anyone connected with the competition or their direct family members. By entering, participants agree to be bound by these terms and conditions and that their name and county may be released if they win. Only one entry per person.

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BE MY GUEST

Every issue, we ask a well-known personality to choose five guests from history to invite to a fantasy dinner party. This month's host is cricket pundit **Jonathan 'Aggers' Agnew**

WG GRACE

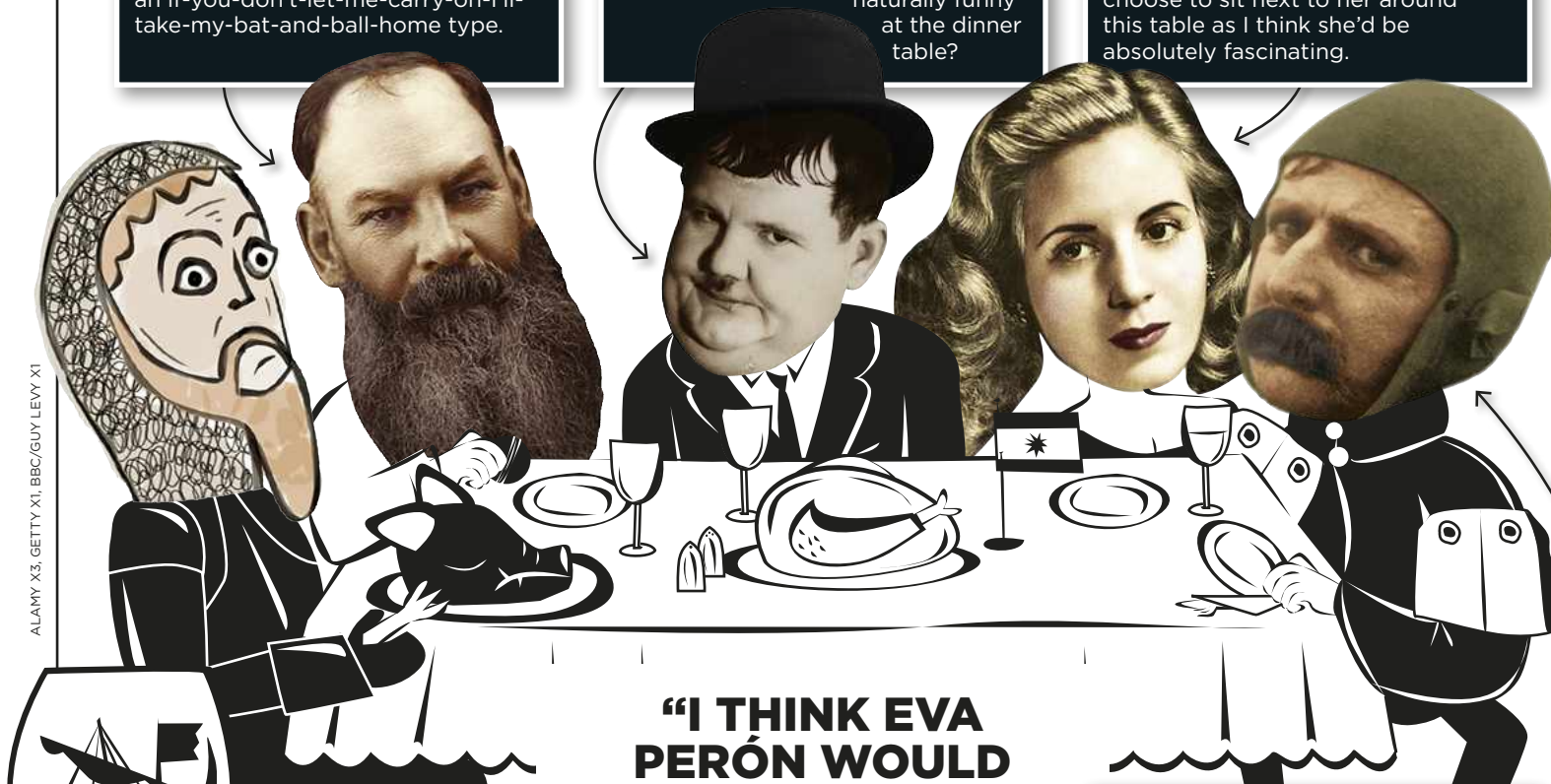
An essential around the table – the most legendary cricketer ever, the man who dominated world cricket at the turn of the last century. There are stories of gamesmanship, foul play and yet great generosity. I'd like to find out whether he was a genial colossus or whether he was a bit of an if-you-don't-let-me-carry-on-I'll-take-my-bat-and-ball-home type.

OLIVER HARDY

Laurel and Hardy were my favourites as a kid. I'd talk to him about how they actually filmed those ridiculous stunts – kitchens would explode and 20-stone Ollie would fly through the air! Was he a comedian who was only funny when the light went on and he had to work? Or was he naturally funny at the dinner table?

EVA PERÓN

An extraordinary life that ended tragically young – she was 33 when she died. I've always strongly admired women who enter a man's world and succeed. I'd also like to find out what Argentinian society was like in those days – it sounded rather good fun. I'd probably choose to sit next to her around this table as I think she'd be absolutely fascinating.



ALAMY X3, GETTY X1, BBC/GUY LEVY X1

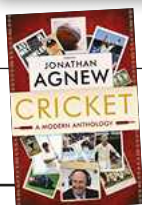
ANGUS OG OF ISLAY

He is the furthest back my mother's family have actually traced their family tree to. He was a descendant of Viking raiders and died in the early 1300s, having fought alongside Robert the Bruce at Bannockburn. I suspect his table manners might need a little honing...

"I THINK EVA PERÓN WOULD BE ABSOLUTELY FASCINATING. I'VE ALWAYS STRONGLY ADMIRERED WOMEN WHO ENTER A MAN'S WORLD AND SUCCEED"

LOUIS BLÉRIOT

The first man to cross the Channel in an aeroplane, which he did unable to swim and at just 250 feet above the water – and all in an incredibly feeble machine, which he showed incredible bravery to fly. I've flown for six or seven years, but I haven't yet had the guts to fly over the Channel in my very nice, four-seater, 180-horsepower aeroplane. And this bloke did it at 250 feet, unable to swim!



Jonathan Agnew presents *Test Match Special* on BBC radio. His latest book is *Cricket: A Modern Anthology*. www.jonathanagnew.com

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